The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,479—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday,
L. GANGES	..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th Oct.
— MALWA	..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,
L. PEKIN	..	3900	600	A. Symons	27th ,,
— POONAH	..	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	..	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th ,,
— SURAT	..	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3512	550	G. Lee	20th Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
,, .. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From .. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
,, .. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. [illegible]LCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sa[illegible] [illegible]lphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 150 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable term on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, on 8th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. SIMLA, 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th October.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SHEIKH, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Sheikh,
Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

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REDUCED PRICES.
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

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PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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For Sciatica, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, &c.
Rs. 3-12, 7-8, 10-8, 13-8 and 16-8 each.

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For Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Nervous Complaints, &c.
Rs. 22-8, 30, and 36 each.

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For general Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy and Functional Disorders.
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ELECTRIC BELTS WITH SUSPENSORS.
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For Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring Exhausted Vital Energy.
Rs. 63 each.

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For Treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c.
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IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phoenix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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BY SINA.
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Ginger Cordial.
Ginger Brandy.

Hock Sparkling
,, Still.
Holland Gin.
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Invalid Port.
Madeira.
Marsalla.
Mosselle.
Orrange Bitter.
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Rum.
Sherries.
Unsweetened Gin.
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LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
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(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon ; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

AMERICAN ORGANS
AND
HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Viola Dolce, Voix Celeste, Vox Humana, Dulcian, Oboe, Clarionet, Claribella, Forte I., Forte II. (New Model) ...	600
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.	
Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte and Knee Swell ...	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops. Sub Bass, Principal Dolce, Diapason Dolce, Principal Diapason, Tremolo, Octave Coupler, Dulciana, Flute, Dolce Forte and Principal Forte ...	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...	120
HARMONIUMS.	
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ...	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers ...	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violincello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte ; the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ...	Net Cash
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto	

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rate
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICA

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases : Death may occur before the provision is effected : or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepa
VEGETABLE COMPO
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION
and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and R
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIAR
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint
ciency and rapidit
Full Directions accompany e
Retailed by chemists all ove
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Bazars.
GENERAL A
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No. 9, Pir M

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NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

GAS PIPING.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER Company, Ld., invite TENDERS for the supply of 50,000 feet of 1 inch and 1¼ GAS PIPING to be delivered within one month.

C. E. ASHBURNER.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

PASSENGERS, HORSES, CATTLE, PARCELS, GOODS and TRAFFIC of every description is now being BOOKED between all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 4th October, 1882. Traffic Manager.

THE KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share (being at the rate of 12 per cent.) for the year ending 31st August, 1882, will be paid on or after the 4th October instant at the registered office of the company.

TYBJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share, being at the rate of Twenty-four per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 2nd October, 1882, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 23rd September, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, Sept. 30, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Tenders will not be received after the 11th October, 1882. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the 1st Section, 13 miles in length, of the ROAD from Bhiwandy to Wada in the Tanna Collectorate. Plans and printed conditions of contract may be seen, and copies of specification and forms of Tender obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Konkan Division at Tanna on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders, which must be on the prescribed form, must reach the Executive Engineer before 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1882, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 23rd September, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 3rd October, when a FIFTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY PER SHARE was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th October, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per cent. has been declared for the six months ending June, 1882 (making for the whole year 17½ per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 10th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on 2nd October, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 10th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, September 30, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.

BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE, NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders*.

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Libra &c., and in a breezy locality under the shed of large t which diminish the glare and keep the extensive pound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a do in the management of the Hotels under his he solicits that he will receive the same pat the public have hitherto generously sho father.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSU
COMPA
WAGON BOTTOM

TENDERS are invite
of 408 tons WAGON B
Poonwood or Bentcak Tim
of Tender, with particula
on application at the o
Sealed Tenders "
Agent at the Compa
1 p. m. (gunfire) on
after which hour
No notice wi
panied by a d
Promissory
the Tender
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or any

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT
AT
THE "WILDERNESS", MAZAGON,
ON SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1882,
At 9 o'clock p. m., Local Time.
Tickets may be had at the door at a rupee each.

MORENAS & CO.
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.
ICES.
CHOCOLATE ICE-CREAM, VENILLA ICE-CREAM, RASPHERRY WATER-ICE.
WINES.
30 different kinds. See Price List.
SPIRIT.
28 different kinds. Price List free on application.
COMFITS.
25 kinds, from Ans. 12 to Rs. 2 per lb.
PASTRY.
EVERYDAY FRESH.
MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CHAPORE ESTATE."
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets of one pound.

Orange Pekoe .... Rs. 1 12 per lb.
Universal Family Mixture .... „ 1 4 „

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY & ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.,
([illegible] continuation of St. James's Street, London.)

[illegible] NOTICE.

[illegible] India, [illegible] advan[illegible]

ATKINSON'S [illegible]
ESS. WHITE ROSE, [illegible]
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, BUGGY in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Cumballa Hill.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, ON THE CHURCH PLATEAU, IS NOW OPEN.

WANTED, by a gentleman a furnished and cool BED-ROOM in the Fort. Address "C. G. M.", care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, a detached BUNGALOW in the compound of the Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road. Apply to P. D. FRAMJEE.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble Justice M. Melvill's valuable household furniture, piano, billard-table, marble statues and figures, oil paintings, &c.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER to erect a Ginning Factory in Gujarat. Apply to ADABHAI NAOROWJEE, 16, Marine-street.

[illegible]OO RAM CHUNDER BOSE will deliver a Lecture [illegible]day, SATURDAY (7th), at 8 p.m. in the Grant-[illegible]ch. Subject: "SIN." All are cordially invited.

[illegible]OTEL, Mahableshwar—Replete with every [illegible]end for testimonials. Open from October. [illegible]lows to let. Apply to the Proprietor.

[illegible]gines, workshop tools, and mis-[illegible]ery with the latest improvements [illegible] 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D.

[illegible] ENGLISH and PER-[illegible]ining about 22 000 Eng-[illegible]rn and classical, as also [illegible]cers and Schools. By [illegible]ona. Also to be had [illegible] Secretary, Turkish [illegible]er copy, Rs. 20.

[illegible] the most [illegible]ies the very

[illegible]plete [illegible]y 132

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
LAST PERFORMANCE
OF
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. WASH NORTON,
GREAT DOUBLE bill, an entire change, presenting the charming Comic Burlesque by well-known Amateurs.
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
at 3 p.m. Re. 1 to all parts of the house. Children 8 as.
Seats at SOUNDY, & Co., Limited.
PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF Mrs. ANNE CAROLINE CRAWFORD.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the above Estate were granted to me on the 3rd October, 1882. All persons having any claims against the above estate, or having any property of the said deceased in their possession, are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to me at my office, P. O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claim will be allowed. Dated this 7th day of October, 1882.

ALFRED BAYLIS,
Administrator.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects:—In the Garden, The Flower-girl, In the Harem, Fruit-girl, Home in America, Winter in America, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quite as a Lamb, Dutch Coast, Cattle on the Stream, Pope Leo, Chamois Hunt, Tambourine-girl, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Tub right, Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Going to Market, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Haided, Just by the Road, Washing Dolly, Polly's Breakfast, Maddona and Child, The Virgin, Morning on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hours, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horsefair, Sheep Shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, Sterling Castle, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION.
2 Superior electro-plated single harness.
2 „ „ „ double „
1 „ close furniture sigle „
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BU[illegible]
NUMBER IS NO[illegible]

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

[illegible] Elastic Walking Boots
[illegible] Elastic Dress Boots
[illegible] Elastic Boots,
Patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots
} [illegible] quality, 25s. [illegible] quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not [illegible] also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, [illegible]king to the great and increasing number of Na[illegible] Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines [illegible] India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. [illegible]t they have the privilege of advertising in [illegible] language, would find the publication of [illegible]cements at Railway Station an infalli-[illegible]xtending their business.

[illegible] select the Stations, at which they [illegible]s posted, and may advertise for [illegible]y be agreed on. The charges [illegible] extremely *moderate scale* to [illegible] make a liberal use of the [illegible] making announcements

[illegible] taste of Advertisers [illegible]arges in ENGLISH or [illegible] at the *Bombay* [illegible]cation.

[illegible] 2 feet broad [illegible]quare foot

[illegible]e feet [illegible]ss ad-[illegible] one [illegible]ure [illegible]e

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
White and Greig's Celebrated
RODERICK DHU,
Well matured and fine flavoured,
at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Sole Agents,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Josephshoefer (do.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sparkling Moselle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 17 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ 19 0
[illegible]	...	„ 19 0
[illegible]	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
[illegible]	„ 20 0	„ ...
[illegible]	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
[illegible]	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
[illegible]	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
[illegible]heimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 47 0	„ ...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 36 0	„ ...
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun {	„ 25 0	..
„ Gold „	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	„ 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	„ 30 0	..
Do. do. *** „ (very old)	„ 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	„ 6 8	„ ...
St. Pauli	„ 6 8	„ 4 0
Pilsner	„ 6 0	„ 4 4
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	„ 19 0	...

Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.) ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical [illegible]ofession and the Public against several imitations of [illegible]ir well known preparations. Some of these imitations [illegible] made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly [illegible]gerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine [illegible]e of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade [illegible]k and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only [illegible]r authorized agents,

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ MADON & Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.
THE LARGEST STOCK of INSTRUMENTS in India to select from.
THE GENUINE SCHIEDMAYER
OF
STUTTGART SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

				Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose		...	...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	...	... „	5 8	„
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior)	... „	8 15	„
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better)	... „	10 8	„
Merino	do.	(Bismark) ...	... „	9 8	„
„	do.	(Fancy coloured)	... „	9 15	„
„	do.	(Simla)	... „	10 8	„
„	do.	(Grey and Drab)	... „	9 8	„
Black Silk	do.	...	... „	17 15	„
Ribbed Worsted Stockings		...	... „	2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act"
(38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.)

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE of SUBSTITUTES, Compounded from Vile and Cheap Drugs, which some Mean Unscrupulous Persons are making up to sell on the great Reputation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, Fraudulently using Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," His Advertisements and Patients' Testimonials, to foist their bad Imitations on the People of India. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gainsford-street, London, N. W.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases, has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, The Colonies, Turkey Asia, and other Hot Climates.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
H. R. Maynard, Penang.	Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie-street
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
West & Co. Chemists, Madras.	

And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
IXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, W[illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bo[illegible] the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid w[illegible] promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,67[illegible]

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862.................£300,690
„ 1881.................£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. [illegible]	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ [illegible]

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ [illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..........2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion....................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MEETING OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvationists held a demonstration on Thursday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The hall and gallery were filled to overflowing before the appointed hour, and many had to be subsequently turned away from the doors. There were European ladies and gentlemen, and Parsees and Hindoos; but the Mahomedans were conspicuous by their absence. "Major" Tucker and his officers, including the Revd. Mr. Gladwin, who appeared in the full uniform of Captain of the Army, took their seats, with some friends, on the platform. The band was composed of a drum, a cornet, a number of tambourines, a guitar, and a stringed instrument similar to that which is carried about by native beggars with a taste for music. The police, whowere present under Mr. Brewin, had no work to do, as the proceedings were very orderly, the audience taking everything with great good-humour. After some Salvation hymns were sung, the commanding officer rose to explain to the meeting the origin of the Salvation Army and the future prospects of "the War in India." "Major" Tucker soon put himself on very good terms with his hearers, who frequently interrupted him with cheers, and enjoyed the pointed references which he made to the action of the police. He began by saying that last July, in the Alexandra Palace, the Salvation Army celebrated their seventeenth birthday. Their founder was William Booth, who had been at work for some thirty-five years past. He saw what a terrible place London was, and accordingly settled down in its worst part—Whitechapel—where he did much good. Five years ago the Army consisted of 25 corps; now there were 340. Now they had 800 officers, to only 35 in the beginning. They had also at their command 15,000 soldiers, upon whom they could count as ready at any moment to go into the worst of places and do their duty at the peril of their lives. Two-and-a-half years ago they started a newspaper called the *War Cry*, whose weekly circulation had sprung from 17,000 at the commencement to 312,000. In the same way another of their journals, *The Little Soldier*, had a circulation of 70,000. The circulation of the American and French *WarCries* was also fast increasing. The total circulation of all these journals came to four lakhs. "Major" Tucker continued that a year-and-a-half ago he was in the Punjab, a member of the Indian Civil Service. He threw up his comfortable berth because, he said, "I looked round at the people and felt that I was at a distance from them. There was a wide gap between me and the natives. I went home and saw how the Salvation Army worked and thrived. I saw that men were rescued from the very slums of sin; and the more I saw of the Salvationists the closer I was drawn to them." The "Major" then recounted the successes which had attended on the work of the Salvationists, remarking that in London, as the fight was one of their hardest, so the victory was one of their most glorious. The speaker then proceeded to explain what was termed in the programme of "The Chalk-farm Mystery," telling the audience how a man residing at the place was at first so much worried by the music and eloquence of the soldiers in his neighbourhood that one night he wreaked his vengeance upon them by smashing four panes of glass of their barracks; and how afterwards he came to the Salvationists, abashed and penitent, and, confessing his sins, joined their ranks. This statement was received with cheers, which were taken up and prolonged by some persons outside the building, who, being unable to gain admission, evidently amused themselves in this way. At this interruption, "Major" Tucker said, amidst a good deal of applause and laughter, "Thank you, gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your applause in that corner; but I would rather not have it just now." The speaker, continuing, explained how a would-be suicide was saved and converted into a faithful soldier. The man had adjusted the noose round his neck and was about to launch himself into eternity; but just in the nick of time he heard a Salvationist procession singing the hymn "Will you go," &c. His curiosity was aroused; he came down to have a look at them, and eventually went over to their ranks. (Cheers.) This showed that their processionings were not an unreasonable thing. Referring to the police at home, the "Major" said: "The policemen had told us that they had nothing to do except to go and look upon the procedings, and to carry off persons who had fainted away. And that was not a very difficult task, as the persons who fainted away were ladies. (Laughter) They were asked what they were going to do in India. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, seemed to think that they existed only to reclaim drunkards, But, as a matter of fact, as long as there was a sinner living in the world, he believed there was a cause for the existence of the Salvation Army. "Major" Tucker continued. We have been here only a fortnight; yet our prospect is very encouraging. Look at this large gathering, who had to pay for their admission! There were many dear natives who came here, but were refused admission for want of room. Here every person is admitted, except, perhaps, some of our friends, the police. (Loud cheers and laughter.) In their official capacity, they have not perhaps been very kind to us; but in their private capacity their treatment of us has been very kind, and we return to them our most hearty thanks in the most public manner. God bless them! (Amen!) Now, we cannot stop half a minute in the streets without attracting a crowd, when some of our friends, the constables, come galloping up and ask us to disperse. (Laughter) But really it is not their fault. To-day, as I was walking along, there was a dirty little chap in rags who was singing, "*Aja, papi, aja.*" (Loud laughter and cheers.) Thank God for that! All these good results only in a fortnight! We have a good collection every night, and I hope we will have as good a collection to-day. The average daily collection is Rs. 15. Thank God for that. There have been found natives untying their bundles and cheerfully putting in their pice. You will see them doing it to-night; I know you will. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Many natives come to me and say that they want to join the Army. But I have put them aside, as we want true fighting soldiers; we won't have anything half-and-half. We are convinced that the natives will make splendid fighting soldiers. We are convinced that in good time we will have this platform filled with them. The natives have hearts just like yours and mine. They can be touched by the beautiful truths of the Gospel, and they can be won by love. We shall find our native soldiers as brave and as fearless as any who fought shoulder to shoulder with their English comrades. (Loud cheers.)

"Major" Tucker interpreted his speech in Hindustanee. Then, explaining the financial position, he said that recent legal expenses were one of the heavy items of their expenditure. He would not have employed counsel, as he could say from his experience of law courts that magistrates, and even judges, sometimes made up their minds beforehand. It was therefore useless to engage even the most eloquent pleader. (Laughter and applause). But "Captain" Bullard, who managed the case, saw that it was all a case of *bund darwaza* (closed doors) everywhere. (Laughter.) It was a *nachari ka mamla*—he was helpless—and so they had a lawyer.

Some gentlemen then went round the hall for collections, which came in pretty freely. The Rev. Mr. Maneckjee volunteered his services, and went with a hat in one hand and a cocoanut shell in another quite to the end of the hall, "into the very heart of the natives." As the collections were being made, the Salvationists sang a hymn to the accompaniment of their band, "Major" Tucker extracting music from his guitar by rapping upon the board, a proceeding which highly amused the gathering. Captain Bullard, "the Salvation poet," then sang a hymn composed by himself, the chorus being taken up by the company. It seemed that in the midst of his devotion, the "Captain" was not unmindful of gains, as he interrupted his hymn with such remarks as remark, "I hope the collections are coming in pretty freely. Go ahead! God bless you!" (Loud laughter.)

"Captain" Bullard then addressed the meeting. Some of the audience left the hall, and some others were about to leave, when "Major" Tucker asked them to stop, as he was going to tell them "a secret." He said that he had sent in an application to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to let him have the Town Hall next week. He did not think that H. E. would object to grant the application; nor did he think that he should. He was certain that the natives were not now afraid of them, but understood them thoroughly. Their flag, which was still in court, was harmless; and he believed that there was no likelihood of a general rising at its sight. (Laughter.) Natives understood metaphors and parables as well as others, and they could be made to understand what "Blood and Fire" meant. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the C. O. returned thanks for the kind attention which the audience had given him. The Salvationist version of "God save the Queen" was sung, and the meeting separated.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.

Lieut. W. H. Burn.
Mr. J. M. Hosling.
Mr. W. T. Bray.
Mr. Thos. Hobbs.

For Venice.—Col. R. A. Cole.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Grant-road Church, 8 p.m.
Concert at the "Wilderness," Mazagon, 9 p. m.
"The Merry-makers," Gaiety Theatre, 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Punjaub (s), from Bussorah; Chupra (s), Suez.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Red Sea (s), for Jeddah; Irene Morris (s) and Kairos (s), E. Point; Venetia (s), Trieste.

Lecture.—Mr. Ramchunder Bose will lecture at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Grant-road church, to educated natives and others, on "Sin."

Assault.—Bunnoo Noora was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting his wife, Kutteeja, and attempting to cut her nose with a knife. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Murder in Kaira.—One Mathoor Ransord, son of the late proprietor of the *Niti Prakash* Press at Kaira, has been found guilty on a charge of murdering a boy for the sake of his ornaments, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to be hanged.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Churney Boyd-road, on the body of Heerabai, a child about two-and-a-half years old, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained by her clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Furious Driving.—Bhana Gopal, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of driving his vehicle at Bazaar Gate-street, on the 27th ultimo in a rash and negligent manner, and injuring two Parsee girls named Awabai and Dinbai. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Vagrant in Trouble.—Joseph Kelly, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of quitting the Government Workhouse without permission, by escaping over the wall, on the night of the 22nd November, 1881, between 9 and 10 p. m. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A New Mill at Ahmedabad.—A new spinning and weaving mill is about to be started at Ahmedabad under the auspices of Mr. Motilal Ranichand, a wealthy banker of that city. The company, which is to be called the Ambica Spinning and Manufacturing Company, limited, is already registered. The capital is to be 3 lakhs in 300 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

The Merry-Makers.—This evening Mr. Norton's Merry-makers will give their last performance, for the present, at the Gaiety Theatre. The entertainment is for the benefit of Mrs. Wash Norton, and in addition to a new programme by the regular staff of the company, the amusing piece "Villikins and his Dinah" will be played by amateurs. To-day there will be an afternoon performance for children.

Theft.—Govind Sonoo and Luximon Narayen were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a pair of silver bangles and two silver finger-rings, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Peerbux Lall Mahomed, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving the property with a guilty knowledge. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one month's similar imprisonment.

Returned Transport.—The Government transport s. s. Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain S. Seaward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez which port she left on the 21st September, with 4 officers, 271 men, 34 followers, 3 horses, and 4 mules and ponies, a detachment of the left wing of the 31st Madras N. I. The detachment disembarked at Sassoon Dock and left for Poona *en route* to Secunderabad by a special train, at 7 p. m. yesterday. The following are the names of the officers:—Major K. F. Stevenson, Major H. M. Dale, Captain A. Howlett, and Surg. J. Orr.

Accident to Surgeon-General Beatty.—We regret most sincerely to learn that Surgeon-General Beatty has met with a most serious accident, having fractured his leg. Surgeon-Major Boustead and Dr. Batty are in close attendance on him. This accident will be felt by a large number of sympathising friends as a great personal affliction.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 5.

SPORTING.

DEESA RACE MEETING, 1882.

The Deesa Races have been fixed to take place on the 21st, 23rd, and 25th of November. Prospectus will appear shortly.

THE DISBANDED CUSTOMS OFFCIALS,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday "Larry" has put before the public a letter expressing, as it were, the feelings of all the disbanded Customs officers.

I, as one of the many affected by the abolition of the Customs duties, and a bonus man, would express my disgust at the manner in which "Larry" exhibits his ingratitude towards the Commissioner of Customs and the Government. The Commissioner of Customs interested himself on our behalf, and obtained (so I am told) permission to grant those officers who obtained employment in merchants' service, &c., privilege leave up to the date on which the notice would expire. This the Commissioner did, as he considered it very hard ("Larry" knows this too) that we should meet a loss whether we remained in the service or obtained employment elsewhere. The Government Resolution with reference to our being allowed to leave the service stated that we were not to be allowed the usual three months gratuity for loss of appointment; and on the other hand, if we remained in the service reduction of salary was next to certain. Now, Sir, I think the Commissioner exhibited a very good and generous feeling in interesting himself on our behalf and obtaining for us as much of the remuneration for loss of appointment as he could possibly do; and it would be very wrong to leave the public, and especially the Commissioner, under the impression that all were ungrateful for such kindness.

We have certainly been delayed a long while in being settled with; but even this suffering has been considerately dealt with by the Government allowing us to draw one-half of the money to which we are entitled. Even for this consideration "Larry" is ungrateful.

I think, all said and done, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, that we have been handsomely dealt with, and have no reason to growl now. We might have had, had we belonged to some company or other that came to smash, and were disbanded without a penny to jingle on a tombstone.

L.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to ask your indulgence for publishing the following few lines with reference to the late correspondence passed between me and the Major of the Salvation Army. I see that a little mistake has been made in translating the phrase "Khadimi Rasool-ul-Sakien" by a Mahomedan friend of mine. Instead of translating it into "Servant of the Prophet," the word "Friend" was used. Therefore I beg you will be kind enough to insert this note, and oblige

SHEIKH HUSEIN WALAD SHEIKH CHAND JENERI, WAIZI ISLAM.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING—LOOK OUT!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The ignorance displayed by the Government of India in the matter of overhead wires for electric lighting is stupendous, and has not even the advantage of the modesty one might naturally expect of those who treat of a subject so full of difficulty as the science of electricity. I am much struck by the contrast in this respect between the Government of India's dogmatic treatment of a subject of which it evidently knows nothing, and the diffidence displayed by a highly educated native when seeking to elucidate a similar difficulty. The latter writes:—

"Moreover, I have to state that I was asked by the Durbar Karbharee if it be true that the cable of the electric light bursts when any metallic thing is kept near it, and kills everything within two miles. Therefore, in order to remove the doubt of the Durbar Karbharee, as well as H. H. the Chief, will you kindly inform me how this is?"

Here is a chance for the Consulting Electrician to Government to distinguish himself!

VAEGTIVE.

HIGH COURT.—October 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Telang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator, for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormarjee, further cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—After I left the firm I wrote to Dickinson, Ackroyd and Co., asking them to do business with me. They said my letter was the first intimation they had received of my seperation and that they could not answer me until they had communicated with B. and A. Hormarjee. I wrote to them by the following mail, saying that I had already made arrangements with another house. After I left the firm I had no business relations with my father. I received Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 500 as New Year presents from my father. I did not write to thank him for the presents. I did not consider it necessary to do so. My father might have complained about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—The New Year presents were made to me by my father whilst I was in the office. After I retired from the firm, I did business with Forbes, Forbes and Co., of London. The first Sir Charles Forbes and my grandfather were partners. On the 11th September, after the book incident, I said my father was angry. I meant to say he must have been angry at the strong language I had used to him about the transfer of the shares; but he was not at all angry about the book incident. I had no objection to Pestonjee being admitted into the firm. I got him appointed as mill manager against strong opposition from interested parties. Jamsetjee was going to England about the time. I should not have objected to either Jamsetjee or Pestonjee getting into the firm. We were very intimate. The will was read on the 19th May. I was told of the contents on the afternoon before. Mrs. Ardasir had paid an advance to Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, her own solicitors, for her costs.

To the court.—I was eight years a partner in the firm; and before that I was six years an assistant. I have probably seen more of my father than any other of his sons in his business relations. My father was in the habit of reading small letters or notes, not big documents. If he had anyone by him, he would prefer to have read to him even a small note of six lines. That was always his practice. He had a sort of dislike for troubling his eyes with reading. His memory was very good. I saw the will of May, 1882, in court the other day. From my experience of my father, even in the best of health, I can say it is absolutely unlikely that he would read a document like this will. During his last illness, five or seven days before his death, it is utterly impossible that he could have read the will. Supposing it was left with him for reading, I am sure he would never have looked at it. I saw him in the house on the 8th and 9th May. I was not staying in the house. I was there for an hour or two in the morning and night. After the 6th May he was quite knocked down in health. If he was allowed to sleep and rest, he would say nothing to any body. After the evening of the 6th, when he had recovered a little, he was still inclined to sleep and rest. On the evening of the 8th and the morning of the 9th May he was physically incapable of any exertion. On the night of the 6th May he was unconscious; and we thought it was all over with him then. I noticed that during his illness he did not want anybody to speak to him, and he would talk as few words as posible; and he had given instructions that nobody was to be allowed to go into his bed-room except his children and the doctors. It was about the middle or the end of April that he gave those instructions. On the 30th April, when Mr. Cleveland called and sent up his card, my father saw him (At Mr. Lang's suggestion.) My father looked over the drafts of latters written by me or Hormarjee, and altered a word or two and added a sentence or two—added, altered, or omitted. (A number of drafts were put in.)

Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, examined by Mr. Telang.—I am a son-in-law of the testator and the caveator in the matter. I was in Kathiawar on the day of testator's death. I arrived here on the morning of the 17th May. I had a conversation with the applicant about the funeral expenses. The applicant said his father had ordered that only Rs. 5,000 should be spent; but Mrs. Ardasir and the ladies of the family wished it to be more. He told me that I was a trustee under the will; that there was a large charity fund, and asked me if I would consent as trustee to the funeral expenses being paid out of the charity fund. I hesitated to consent, not knowing my position as a trustee. Jamsetjee came here; and the applicant said that the will should be opened and read the next day. I tried to dissuade him from doing so, but did not succeed. I had a conversation with Dhunbaijee the same evening. The next day, the 18th May, I had a conversation with Pestonjee with regard to the document executed on the 9th May. He was the first who spoke to me about the conversation of the 8th May between the applicant Hormarjee and the testator. I had conversations with all the adult members of the family except the applicant. It was from the statements they made to me, as well as the statements of Dr. Burjorjee, which I took down on the 28th May, and also from what Mr. Walker had told me on the 25th May, that my own affidavit was prepared. The will was read by Mr. Walker early on the morning of the 19th May at Lowjee Castle. Mrs. Ardasir asked him through me for copies of both the wills. When the will of 1882 was read, I interpreted it to Mrs. Ardasir. On the morning of the 22nd, I and Nusserwanjee called on Mr. Spencer. On the 23rd May, I and Mr. Nusserwanjee saw Mr. Spencer. On the 25th May he and I saw Mr. Walker. He said the will was prepared in such tremendous hurry that counsel had not time to settle it. He told me that instructions had been given verbally by Hormarjee. On the 26th I told Mr. Cleveland that I would oppose the probate alone as a trustee of the charities. On the 30th, I was present when Hormarjee and Mr. Spencer showed Mrs Ardasir a statement of the assets and liabilities. I took a copy of it. I think it was said that nothing would be left for the charities. Hormarjee said, "Let the charities go to the dogs." In fact, it was taken for granted that nothing would be left for the charities; and the only question was whether enough would be left for the annuities. Mrs. Ardasir asked me if she could take possession of the private papers of the testator. I advised that she might do so. I think I saw almost all the papers and manifold writers that Bomonjee brought from the office. I remember the power of attorney of the 11th April, 1878, given by the testator to Hormarjee. in June 1878. I explained to him the effect of that power, reading to him clause by clause. Mrs. Ardasir had first shown me the power at Coorla, when I explained it to her. Mr. Ardasir said he had meant to give Hormarjee power only to recover the rents and manage the estate during his absence from Bombay. He wished at once to advertise that it was cancelled. I mentioned his intention to Mrs. Ardasir, who did not like the idea, because, she said, it would go against Hormarjee. I suggested a circular letter being sent to the banks. That was done. It is not true that the power was cancelled because it had become useless on Mr. Ardasir's return from Mahableshwar. At his request, I prepared the draft of a smaller power, in which some change, I recollect, was made by Hormarjee. On noticing the change I drew Mr. Ardasir's attention to it; and ultimately the power was executed according to my original draft. I had some conversation with Hormarjee about the change. I said it was lucky my attention was drawn to it. He said, "Was it not a clever thing?" I said I was disposed to call it by an uglier name. I was first asked by Mr. Ardasir to be a trustee of the charities in 1876. He was always anxious that his charities should be continued after his death. I never saw anyone more anxious about such matters. He spoke to me of his charities soon after Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's death. He had heard that Sir Cawasjee had not provided in his will for the continuance of his charities after his death. He spoke very feelingly on the point, saying, "It is not Sir Cawasjee alone who is dead, but it is living death for the many poor people whom he supported." He expressed a wish that Sir Cawasjee had made provision for them and said he would take care that such a thing would not take place in his case. On more than one occasion he spoke to me about not giving legacies to his children, but leaving a large charity fund. I took an active part in reconciling Pestonjee with his father. (Is shown the charity list.) I know the persons in the Bombay list. They were once wealthy, but are now in reduced circumstances. Mr. Ardasir knew that, without his support, they would be destitute, or not in that position in which he thought they ought to be. I was unable to reply to Mr. Spencer's letter from Rajcote, but I intended to see him personally when I arrived in Bombay. However, I did not see him in consequence of certain things that came to my knowledge. I never had a quarrel with Dhunbaijee, my sister-in-law. I have made no arrangement whatever about the costs of this caveat with any member of the family. I have filed it entirely in the interests of the charity, and simply as a duty I owe to the poor and to the deceased. Pestonjee said to me that, if he was taken to the other end of the world, he would say that this was not his father's will. He said it was all Hormarjee's doing for his personal gain, particularly with reference to the Coorla Mill commission. He said he would share the expenses of opposing the will, but that he would do it secretly owing to his position as mill manager under Hormarjee. I have always been on good terms with Hormarjee. During Nusserwanjee's illness I threatened to kick Dr. Nanabhai out of the house, because he was impertinent to the ladies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I don't know if he was very much frightened. Anybody would do it who saw Dr. Nanabhai's conduct. My wife gets Rs. 100 a month under both wills. I was neither glad nor disappointed at her not getting more. I don't know if my wife is a little bit disappointed. I know that my wife did not expect to get more than Rs. 20,000. I believe she had been told that she was to receive so much. The fact had nothing whatever to do with my oppositiod to the probate. (Very excitedly.) I think it is an insulting question, Mr. Lang. I would most certainly have opposed the probate even if my wife got Rs. 75,000, if nothing was left for the charities. I do not know, and I cannot believe, that my wife told the applicant that she expected at least Rs. 75,000. I know that in September last year the testator's opinion of me was unchanged. (Is shown a letter.) This was written either in 1878 or 1879, I am sure—could not have been in 1878; it must have been in 1879. I wrote that letter to Hormusjee Master. Mrs. Ardasir told me that her husband's opinion of me had changed; but I found afterwards that she was wrong, I did not answer Mr. Spencer's letter from Rajcote,, becouse I wanted to ascertain what the information was that he referred to in his letter. I was engaged in a murder case for three weeks, and I was too busy to write him a long letter, which I wished to write. I therefore thought of speaking to him personally.

Would it not have been a good thing to keep this matter out of court?—I could not as a trustee have entered into any compromise; the money was not my own. I did not ask Mrs. Ardasir, my co-trustee, to join in the caveat; on the contrary, I joined Jamsetjee in trying to dissuade her from coming to court on account of her annuity. She was very much affraid her annuity was not safe.

You thought the charities were the best string to the family bow?—I thought nothing of the sort. I did not ask any other co-trustee to join in the caveat, and for a reason. Except Mr. Spencer and Hormarjee, every other trustee was personally interested in the will. I have paid advances to Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson out of my own moneys.

Has Dhunbai or her husband promised to assist you with funds?—Certainly not. Nusserwanjee managed the case when I was away at Rajcote.. He has managed the business part of the case, of which I know nothing.

The judge.—Well, he is a set-off against Hormusjee Master. (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued.—I will not swear Mr. Walker told me that Hormarjee had given him verbal instructions only. I will swear that he used the word "verbal." I will not say that Mr. Walker's statement that he had received written instructions is untrue. There was not a word said that day about written instructions. I first heard of them on my return from Rajcote, when Mr. Little told me he had seen the written instructions. I was on good terms with Hormarjee up to Mr. Ardasir's death—until I lodged the caveat. I never saw him in my house in Bombay, although he called to see us. I never complained of Hormarjee's unfriendly conduct towards me. He never behaved towards me in an unfriendly way, as far as I could see.

Mr. Telang said, in answer to the court, that he had no more witnesses to call.

The witness's cross-examination was not over when the court adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Lang, in cross-examining Mr. Nusserwanjee, read and put in the following letter, dated Mahableshwur, 28th May, 1879, from the testator to his son Pestonjee:—

"I have received your note of yesterday, enclosing a card of invitation to you on the navjot (thread ceremony) of young Gomee (Nusserwanjee's son). I heard of it some days ago, and did not believe it, as I thought it was his (Nusserwanjee's) duty to ask my permission and tell me when it was to take place, as I may have to embrace this opportunity of doing my paternal duty; but he seems to be a big man and self-sufficient, and wanting in courtesy. Let it be so. Pray offer them my congratulations on the occasion. I wish them all health and happiness, and better sense in worldly affairs and self-interest."

In the cross-examination of Mr. H. A. Wadia, the learned counsel read and put in the following letter from him (caveator) to Hormusjee Master:—

"It seems from your letter that Mr. Ardasir has been complaining of my not writing to him. But these are the facts. When I was last in Poona and took leave of Mr. Ardasir, he told me not to write to him as they could have our news through Amy's letters. When I met Mrs. Ardasir soon after, and had some conversation, she gave me to understand that Mr. Ardaseer had changed his opinion of me. When I wrote my first letter from Rajcote to Mr. Ardasir its reply was not from Mr. Ardasir but through Jamsetjee. All this, of course, compelled me to think that I should consult my own self-respect best by not forcing myself where I was not wanted."

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Melvill.)

THE NICOL MILL CASE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY AND ANOTHER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, moved for a stay of execution of the decree passed in this case by Sir Charles Sargent on the 17th August last. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tebin and Roughton, on behalf of the plaintiff, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the memorandum of appeal had not been filed by defendants.

Mr. Lang said the memorandum was in his hands, but the defence was only sealed that morning, and without the decree the memorandum could not be filed.

After some discussion the objection as to the memorandum not being filed or stamped was waived.

Mr. Lang then read the decree of Sir Charles Sargent, which decreed a perpetual injunction in favour of the plaintiffs, restraining the defendants from working their mill so as to cause any nuisance to the tenants of divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the eastern block of the Grant Buildings by the discharge of smoke or cotton fluff, and also restraining them from working their mill without closing the windows on the side of the Grant Buildings; and also decreed that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 40,000 as the damages which the plaintiffs had sustained or would sustain from the noise made in the working of the mill. It was further decreed that, if the defendants did not agree to accept the injunction as to noise, and to pay the damages, a perpetual injunction should issue restraining the defendants from working their mill so as to cause any nuisance by reason of noise to the occupiers of the said divisions. An affidavit of Mr. De Monte, manager of the mill, said that the plaintiffs' bill of costs was not yet taxed, but that the defendants were ready to bring in the amount as soon as it was ascertained, on the plaintiffs giving security to satisfy any decree that might be made by the Appeal Court with reference to the costs. The only way in which the working of the mill could at all prejudicially affect the plaintiffs might be by the possible loss of rent of some of the rooms of the three divisions referred to. The defendants had made a proposal that, pending the hearing of the appeal, they should keep the plaintiffs indemnified from any such loss of rent. This proposal, without in any way altering the position of the plaintiffs so far as pecuniary considerations were concerned, would lessen the extreme hardship which the defendants would suffer were the decree to be enforced by executing the injunction. The plaintiffs' company in Bombay was now in liquidation, and the premises were occupied by the company's tenants. One of the questions raised by the defendants was that, assuming that they were committing a nuisance, the plaintiff were not entitled to an injunction, but only to damages if any were sustained by them. The defendants were ready to hold the plaintiffs harmless against loss of rent pending the hearing of the appeal; whereas if the execution was not stayed, irreparable damage would be done the defendants by reason of the mill being stopped working. They would have to pay Rs. 2,800 a month for the permanent establishment of the mill and outgoings, would lose a sum of about Rs. 3,500 a month as profits, and the machinery would speedily become rusty and get of order. The learned counsel said his clients offered to indemnify the plaintiff's against loss of rent for three months until the hearing of the appeal. The plaintiffs, however, asked for a payment to them of Rs. 5,000 on the 1st of every month up to date of excution of the decree by way of commuted damages, proposal being subject to the confirmation of the head office to be obtained by telegram, the cost of telegram and reply, in event of non-confirmation, being borne by the defendants. A more monstrous proposal, Mr. Lang remarked, was never made. They having got a decrease thought that the defendants should pay them Rs. 500 as commuted damages every month for their not executing the decree until the appeal could be heard.

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—There is nothing of the sort in our letter.

Mr. Lang said that was the meaning of the letter, if it had any meaning at all. If they paid Rs. 40,000 as damages, there was to be a modified injunction. Sir Charles Sargent estimated the plaintiffs loss in rent at Rs. 650 for vacancies in the three divisions, whereas the loss to the defendants, by stopping the mill, would be enormous. Mr. Greenwood, in an affidavit in reply, stated that the defendants were not entitled to a stay of execution, thus assuming that the decree was right. If moderate damages had been ordered to be paid, there would perhaps have been no appeal in the case. Rs. 4,000 would have been quite sufficient. Mr. Lang submitted that the plaintiffs should be directed to give security for costs, which would be about Rs. 25,000. The company had been heavy losers, and were winding up in Bombay. They would not ask for any extreme security: an undertaking by the plaintiffs' solicitors to return the costs in the event of a successful appeal would be sufficient. If the solicitors declined the undertaking, they would show they had not the confidence in the stability of the company which Mr. Greenwood had.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he thought that, when the court was in possession of the facts, it would refuse the defendants' application. If the injunction was stayed, the defendants would delay bringing on the appeal and would go on working the mill. The Rs. 40,000 had not bee paid yet, and they had not heard from the defendants whether they intended to pay them or not. The defendants' proposal to rent the rooms in the three divisions, and get possession in some way or another of the Grant Buildings, was made during the hearing and was rejected by Sir Charles Sargent. The monthly rental of the block, when fully occupied, was Rs. 1,008; and it was found that 33 per cent. of the rooms were vacant in consequence of the nuisance of the mill; and the percentage had since the hearing increased. The plaintiffs proposal was not, therefore, unreasonable. The point for their Lordships to consider was, where the successful plaintiffs or the unsuccessful defendants should suffer temporarily. The loss of rent could not represent the damage done to the plaintiffs. They would lose their permanent tenants by the stay of execution, so that the lodgement of three montns' rent could be no compensation whatever to the plaintiffs. The defendants had bought the mill, in the face of all possible warnings, and it was not for them to come and complain that they would be injured unless execution was stayed. Either one or the other party must suffer in a case like this; and the learned counsel submitted that the defendants, and not the plaintiffs, should suffer. The damages to defendants had been over-estimated, for the manager got only Rs. 200 a month, and the rest were all coolies.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—A mill cannot be worked with a manager and coolies!

Mr. Lang.—We have to pay Rs. 16,000 a year for rent alone.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted it was only fair and just that the defendants should suffer the loss. As to security for costs, the learned counsel said the plaintiffs' property in India was worth sixty-five lakhs; and the Grant Buildings were worth a great deal.

Mr. Justice Bayley remembered it was stated in evidence that they were in a tumble-down state, and could not stand long.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said their evidence was to a different effect. He asked their Lordships not to stay the execution of the decree, but let them have the fruits of the decree they had obtained.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—What possible loss can you suffer?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that 33 per cent. of the rooms were vacant, which was attributed to the nuisance of the mill. If it became known that the decree could not be executed, there would be further loss to the plaintiffs. The learned counsel asked their Lordships to reject the application as to security for costs.

Their Lordships ordered that the execution of the decree should be stayed except as to costs. Each party to bear their own costs of this application.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West).

SUIT ON RE-DRAFTS.

C. H. REYNOLDS AND OTHERS *vs.* DEWJEE CUTCHRA AND OTHERS.

In this suit the plaintiffs (Messrs. Pelly and Co.) prayed for judgment in the sum of Rs. 1,354-13-7, being the deficiency on the sale of two consignments sold by them in England on account of the defendants.

Messrs. Starling and Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen and Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesher and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling opened the plaintiffs' case. The plaint stated that on the 7th September, 1880, the defendants in Bombay consigned to the plaintiffs twenty-five bales of wool per ship India for sale by the plaintiffs in England on account of the defendants, the proceeds to be applied in satisfaction of a bill for £300 drawn by the defendants on the plaintiffs, and accepted and subsequently paid by the plaintiffs on the 4th October, 1880, the defendants further consigned to the plaintiffs in England forty-four bales of wool per ship Wistow Hall, for sale by them on account of the defendants, the proceeds to be applied in satisfaction of a bill for £475 drawn by the defendant on the plaintiffs who accepted and subsequently paid the bill. The two consignments were afterwards duly sold by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants; and on such sales there was a deficiency of £8-13-9 and £131-2-4, respectively. The plaintiffs attended at the place of business of the defendants for the purpose of presenting the two bills for acceptance and were then informed that they had left Bombay to avoid their creditors.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that they had no knowledge of, and never entered with the plaintiffs into the transactions mentioned in the plaint. The defendants had no knowledge that the plaintiffs had attended at their firm of business, and they denied that they had left Bombay to avoid payment of their creditors, as falsely stated in the plaint.

Evidence was proceeded with.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—October 6.

(Before Mr. Spencer.)

SHAIK RAMJOO *vs.* MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,050, being the amount of seven instalments for Rs. 150 each, due on a bond executed by the defendants, Major-General Hewett and his two sons, in favour of the plaintiff on the 5th November, 1881. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff.

Major-General Hewett appeared in person, and produced an extract of a schedule in which the plaintiff's claim had been admitted.

His Honour gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,050 and costs: execution of the decree to be stayed until further orders.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Municipal Election.—We understand that correct lists of the votes given to each candidate at the election on Monday last, will not be ready for at least ten days yet, as the chairman to the Corporation must deal with the objections taken to votes separately, and as there are hundreds of these to be disposed of, a return of the correct results will be a matter of time. We are informed that, in many cases, objections of the most trivial nature have been lodged, but that in others nice points have been raised which will need much discrimination to settle.—*Englishman.*

Calcutta and the Salvation Army.—A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Union Chapel Hall by some gentlemen, amongst whom was Babu K. C. Sen, to arrange the preliminaries for calling at an early date a public meeting to "protest against the action of the Bombay Government in limiting the rights and liberties of the people by the action taken in the arrest and prosecution of the members of the Salvation Army." An executive committee was appointed to give effect to this resolution, and after having despatched a telegram of sympathy to Major Tucker, the Commandant of the Indian portion of the Force, the meeting separated.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Seethapathy Naidu's Case.—We lern that this case has been remitted to the District Magistrate of North Arcot for the reexamination of some of the witnesses on certain points, among which is the size of the bundle of records stolen; and that notice has been given to the Government Pleader and to the prisoner's counsel of such an order having been made. On the receipt of the magistrate's return, the case will come on for final hearing and disposal.—*Madras Times.*

Cauvery Floods.— The recent floods in the Cauvery have been exceptional, but the damage done might apparently have been prevented, the Government think, had the embankments been completed to full dimensions. It is understood that estimates for bringing the embankments to proper section are being prepared and work will be carried ous quickly as possible.—*Madras Mail.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 301 Hindus, and 27 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 263 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 284. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 78 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the weekunder notice was at the rate of 34·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·3 per 1,000 per annum.

Steam Tramways.—Mr. Clement D. Leggatt, of the Universal Steam Tram Car Construction Company, Limited, London, recently submitted certain proposals to the Madras Government for the construction of steam tramways as feeders to main lines of railways. The Government circulated the proposals among the various Local Fund Boards and Municipalites for any action they may feel disposed to take in the matter. The Malabar Board, in whose district the Tramway Company will find an extensive scope, is inclined to view the enterprise most favourably, and will be prepared to give the Company all practicable assistance in the matter of existing bridges and roads, but the Board has expressed a desire to have before it Mr. Leggatt's detailed proposals with regard to Malabar before coming to a final decision on the points raised. The Municipal Commissioners of Calicut have also expressed themselves in favour of the enterprise, but as regards the communication between Calicut and Beypore, a distance of seven miles, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that nothing short of the extension of the Madras Railway on the broad guage will meet the want of the extensive mercantile interests which lie to the south of Beypore.—*Madras Times.*

Removal of Wrecks.—Yesterday morning (Oct. 3) a canvas hose 4 inches in diameter, and 18 feet long, containing 100 lbs. of dynamite, was lowered on to the wreck of the steam hopper barge Salisbury, and one of the divers laid it athwart close to the forward main bulk head. Immediately the diver came up, the diving boat was hauled off some 80 yards, and the charge exploded by electricity. The explosion was very sharp, a column of water, some 30 feet in diameter, being lifted about 6 feet into the air. The vibration from the shot was clearly felt in all the buildings along the line of beach. Another and a similar shot was laid in the after-part of the wreck at 4 p. m., and exploded in the same way. On examination of the wreck by the diver, it was found that the barge was completely demolished and that no furtherheavy chargesare required. Afewlightcharges only will now be required to cut up the large pieces of wreckage into portable sizes. The wreck of the Hobart, which was operated on last Friday, has also been examined by a diver, and reported to be entirely demolished. The experiments on the Salisbury were carried out by Mr. Underdown, the head diver, in the prsence of Mr. Beardmore, the Engineer, and Mr. Harris, the dynamite instructor. There was not the slightest hitch, and the experiments are considered by the Engineer to be a complete success. We learn that in future all blasting operations electricity will be used instead of the ordinary time fuse. It was Mr. R. C. Braithwaite, diver, who arranged the dynamite charge on the Hobart, and not a native diver, as stated last week.—*Madars Mail.*

CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

Private telegraphic advices received on Wednesday dated Tokio. the 4th Sept., announce the satisfactory conclusion of the difficulty between Corea and Japan. The following particulars of settlement recently arrived at are official:—

(1).—The principal rinleaders of the outrage on the Japanese Legation to be punished.

(2).—A sum of 850,000 to be paid for distribution amongst the families of those Japanese who were murdered.

(3).—An indemnity of $5,000,000 (?) to be paid to Japan for the expenses incurred.

(4).—A guard of Jadanese troops of sufficient strength to be stationed at the capital until all danger of a repetition of the outrage is passed.

(5).—A special envoy to be sent to Japan with an apology for the outrage, signed by the King.

(6).—Treaty limits extended to 50 li; and within one year Yang-hua-chen shall be opened for trade.

(7).—The Japanes Minister and Consuls to be allowed to travel anywhere throughout Corea.

This news will be greeted with pleasure by all foreigners in the Far East, who will also combine in applauding the extreme moderation and tact shown by the Japanese Government under the recent trying circumstances. We hear at the same time that the King of Corea has been reinstated in power.

The Dai In Kun has been taken prisoner by the Chinese Admiral. It appears that the capture was effected by some finesse, Admiral Ting Ju-chang having invited the usurper to pay him a visit on board his flagship, and then quietly sailing off with him. The old Prince was furious when he discovered the treachery of his host, and bitterly denounced him for his bad faith; as though his own career had not been one of treachery for months past. The prisoner is to be sent to Peking. to answer to the Chinese Government for his crimes. Our Chefoo correspondent seems to speak of two captures having been made by the Chinese; but there is no doubt that one is meant.

The forcible abduction by China of the leader of a revolutionary moment might very easily have led to some very curious complications in the Corean question. Admiral Ting, who is a fellow-provincial of Li Hung-chang, evidently had in mind the tactics of his chief at Soochow, years ago. in thus employing strategy to capture the late administrator of Corea. It was a unique specimen of oriental diplomacy, beyond question; and what its results will be is somewhat difficult to foretell. The Chinese have taken possession of the man whom they are credited with having secretly prompted and cajoled, and with whose doings they have, on their own showing, no concern whatever. This highhanded interference might have landed them in responsibilities which would have proved embarrassing; for had not order in Corea been speedily restored, there can be no doubt that China might have been held answerable by England, America, and France for the nonfulfilment of treaty-obligations on the part of the Corean Government, were it worth their while to take action in the matter. The position of China, it must be granted, was difficult. By supporting the Dai In Kun, she would have condoned rebellion—a thing fatal to her own prestige; by supporting the King, she would have encouraged a liberal and progressive policy against the adoption of which she has always striven so obstinately herself.—*North China Herald.*

EXCURSIONS TO EGYPT.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son as the representatives of H. H. the Khedive and the Egyptian Government for working the Steamboat services on the Nile, state that the managers of their Egyptian business are in charge of the Firm's property, consisting of Steamers, Dahabeahs, Storesfull of equipments, and new offices at Cairo; and they know of nothing to prevent the Nile Steamboat and Dahabeah Service commencing as usual about the last week in November.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son in reply to the numerous applications they have received for Excursions to view the ruins of Alexandria, beg to state that it is not their intention to make capital out of the present unfortunate state of Alexandria, and they respectfully decline to advertise any special arrangements to induce sightseers to visit Egypt.

The Autumnal Palestine Party will be personally conducted as usual, leaving London September 18th and October 2nd.

CHILI AND PERU.

A letter from its Lima correspondent, dated July 26, which appears in the *Panama Star and Herald* of August 10, presents a gloomy picture of the position of affairs in these republics:—"There is," it says, "a good deal of anxiety and uneasiness experienced in Lima just now with respect to the military and financial situation. The aggressive attitude of the Peruvian forces under Carceres and Iglesias, in the centre and south, and the proximity of some of the Peru irregular troops to Lima, give reasons to believe that some desperate effort may be made against the Chilian army of occupation. After the recent combat in the interior at Concepcion and Marcabaya, Colonel Canto, the Chilian commander, continued his retrograde movement to the Oroya Pass. The anticipated arrival of General Carceres from Ayacucho has been realized, and he was reported at Janja with a small following of probably from 1,200 to 1,500 soldiers, indifferently armed, and accompanied by a dense crowd of Indians. Instead of hanging on the rear of Canto's column, sadly embarrassed as it was with a large number of sick and wounded, General Carceres sent a body of troops by a flanking road, to a point much nearer Lima, with a view of destroying the railway in such a manner as to effectually interrupt the communication of the Chilian Colonel with the head-quarters at the capital. Canto meanwhile reached the Oroya Pass, and fi[illegible]ing that all the food and forage in that neighbourh[illegible] had been consumed, continued falling back, a[illegible] now said to be at Chicla, 90 miles from here, a[illegible] inland terminus of the famous Oroya Railwa[illegible] Chilians in Lima, however, quickly penet[illegible] plan proposed by General Carceres, and se[illegible] force up the railroad line to [illegible] from injury, and to be stationed at [illegible] distances along the route. The [illegible] was opportune, for on arriving at [illegible] 30 miles from Lima, reports were [illegible] down to the office that the great Verrugas [illegible] was in flames, and that the line was wreck[illegible] considerable distance. These damages were [illegible]ly repaired, the Peruvians retiring on the ap[illegible] of the enemy's troops, and the latter proce[illegible] Chicla, leaving detached companies or squ[illegible] men at the way stations—and for a day or nothing more was heard of the marauders. On the 22nd inst., however, the company of Chilian infantry stationed at San Bartolome, 50 odd miles from Lima, was surrounded by a formidable force of Peruvians and a sharp fight ensued. The Peruvians eventually retired. The same positions held by the Chilians in December last will be resumed, leaving the interior again to the care of Carceres. We have news from Chili that a new policy is to be observed towards Peru of extreme severity and energy, and it is rumoured that General Lynch is to be relieved in command by General Emelio Sotomayor, an officer well calculated to carry out the announced designs of the Government of Santiago. This intelligence does not tend to raise the spirits of the Lima people. Some fighting has occurred in the north at a place called San Pablo, four leagues from Cajamarca, where a Chilian expeditionary force of 300 men was attacked by some Peruvian troops under General Iglesias, the number is not known. The Chilians claim to have driven off their assailants, but immediately after, retired to the coast, leaving their field hospital in the hands of the Peruvians. At Pacasmayo where the Chilians concentrated their troops, preparations were being made to send a strong division against Iglesias, who, by the way, is noted for his gallant defence of his position at the battle of Chorillo. Montero is still at Huaraz. Carrillo is busy with the organization of his troops at Arequipa. These recent movements on the part of Peru seem to have been preconcerted, and were almost simultaneous in their execution. Naturally enough, all financial and commercial matters have suffered during the past week. Early to-day a silver sol, or dollar, was saleable at the rate of 18½ paper soles, against 14 a week ago, and the prices of all articles in the markets, &c., on the streets are rising proportionately. At the time of writing the dollar has retroceded a little in price, and is now worth 16½ soles in paper. The distress among the poorer classes is consequently on the increase. Hunger and privation sometimes excite people to a dangerous degree. The reinforcements asked for from Chili are said to be on the way, 2,500 in all. The hospitals here are full of sick and wounded Chilian soldiers, and although every precaution is taken by the local authorities (Chilenos) yet there is a good deal of sickness, diphtheria and tertian fever being most prominent."

We take the following from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of August 9:—"Later advices say that the Chilian force at Concepcion, consisting of four officers and 75 men, defended themselves for three days before their total destruction, and killed 400 Peruvians. Valparaiso telegrams to the 28th of July report that the advanced posts of the Chilians, under Colonel Cieroli, were attacked on the 13th, 15th, and 16th respectively, at San Pablo, Tambo, and Caminoe de Maco by large Peruvian bodies, who, however, were beaten off with losses reported at 350 killed and wounded. At Maracaballo, also, on the 8th the Chilian garrison of about 100 men was attacked by 600 well-armed men and 1,000 Indians. A messenger was sent off for assistance, but before the Chilian reinforcements arrived the garrison had 19 killed, including two officers. The guerrillas fled when the relieving force arrived. With 300 Chilian Carbineers Lieutenant Stephens pursued the Peruvian forces under Fafur, who retired across the Oroya, burning the bridge, but Stephens succeeded in finding a ford and surprised Fafur, who lost 60 men and 30 prisoners. Stephens then fell back and effected a junction with a company of infantry, soon after which the Chilians were attacked from the heights of Chacapalca by a large force. The prisoners attemptrd to escape, whereupon Stephens put them to the sword, and with a sudden charge upon the enemy broke through and reached the heights, the Peruvians then abandoning further efforts to cut off the Chilian force in its return to Oroya. Orders were sent from Chili to follow up and treat the guerrillas without mercy."

CHERIF PASHA.

Cherif Pasha is the least Oriental of Orientals—unless in blood. In this respect he is half Arab. His mother was a Bedouin and his father a Turkish officer of Macedonian family, who engaged with Mehemet Ali in revolting against the Sultan. Cherif has a French wife, and converses at home in her language. She has no rival under the same roof, nor has she ever had one. Cherif Pasha has no harem in the sense attached to the word by Western Europeans. But not to shock Mahometan prejudices, the ladies of his family reside in a separate wing of his house, and in public places wear thick veils.

Cherif's education was French. He was sent to Paris along with Ismail in Mehemet Ali's reign, and was attached to the Egyptian mission as a diplomatic pupil. He also had to follow the military classes at St. Cyr. In his rare hours of idleness, which corresponded with those of the ex-Khedive, they were both allowed to amuse themselves together. Hence their friendship in after life. The actual Prime Minister of Tewfik remained for three years in Paris after he had graduated at St. Cyr. He finished his military training on the staff of Marshal Castellane. In his lieutenant's uniform he danced at balls given by the Princess Mathilde, at the Elysee and Tuileries.

At the house of M. de Lesseps, which was the *rendezvous* of Frenchified Egyptians, he also danced attendance on a Spanish young lady, a cousin of the host. She went there constantly, sometimes by herself, and sometimes with her mother—a lively, keen, and negotiable person, who had gone through the most extraordinary adventures and vicissitudes of fortune, and who was persuaded that she had entered on a vein of luck which would astound the world. The daughter was the reigning *belle* of the official *salons*. She generally dressed in white, was laughter-loving to excess, and refused to submit to those restraints which social usage in France imposes upon *demoiselles* of quality. An English wholesale leather merchant, the lieutenant, Chief, and a couple of Spanish Dukes revolved around her. The Briton was wealthy, devoted, and had made long and agreeable excursions with the two ladies, whom he often served as an escort. The Egyptian had great expectations; but he was little more than a stripling, and although Europeanised, was a Mahometan. As for the Dukes, they were mere flirts. But the four were made use of by the experienced mother to bait a hook that, a few years later, drew an Emperor to land. They used all to go out together to take morning rides in the Bois—then a wild wood. It often happened that a middle-aged gentleman, muffled up to the eyes with a white cache-nez, rode by them. His appearance never failed to excite hilarity. He was the Prince President. The fair amazon who went into fits of laughter at the sight of him was the Countess de Teba.

On his return to Egypt, Cherif found a large fortune awaiting him. He had acquired in Europe a taste for the society of ladies, and could not bear the idea of an Oriental establishment. What he remembered of his father's harem inspired him with a positive aversion for Eastern women. He was fortunate enough to be able to marry according to his taste. He had not been long home again when he fell in love with the daughter of the French Colonel Sève, who, under the name of Soliman Bey, was the military factotum of Mahemet Ali. This Soliman was head of the staff, master of the ordnance, and director-general of powder and gun, and the clothing department. He made a fortune, and created the army with which Prince Ibrahim beat the Turks. Cherif used to dine at his house in the Frankish manner. Mdlle. Sève appeared at table, which was served by European domestics. The two young people fell in love with each other, and Soliman Bey did his duty as a "heavy father." The suspicious Abbas Pasha was on the throne. He got frightened at the military influence which the marriage was likely to give to the son of an Arab mother, who was a schoolfellow of Ismail. Prince Halim had even thirty years ago his weather-eye well open, and wished to keep on the best terms with the Captain-General, Soliman. He therefore asked Cherif to become the manager of his sugar plantations and factories. The post was lucrative, and, though influential, sufficiently obscure not to excite the Viceroy's jealousy.

When an orderly officer of Marshal Castellane, Cherif was patronised by M. de Morny, and was bitten by his passion for *le sport*. He won a steeplechase in Normandy, and betted at Chantilly. At Cairo, he provided himself with a stud which was not so large as Ali Pasha's, but more carefully assorted. He also fostered horse-racing clubs. When Abbas and Said were Viceroys, he found it politic to affect the ways of an opulent and dissipated European. In appearing to be absorbed in the administrative business of Halem's estate, and in pleasure, he escaped being thrown, with weights attached to his legs and arms, into the Nile. This mode of execution was in great favour at Cairo some years ago. It was quiet, expeditious, and left no ugly trace. To understand Cherif's position, it should be remembered that Ismail was engaged from 1849 to 1833 in a permanent conspiracy against the occupants of the throne. He was too impatient to wait until it was his turn to reign, and so he endeavoured to hasten it. As a means to this end, he attempted to form a national party, of which he was to be the incarnation. He relied upon the Arabs who had settled down to agriculture and resented the *courbache* and the imposition of *corvée* labour. Cherif was aware of his intrigues, and felt nervous about them. But as he secretly backed Ismail's luck, he remained his friend. In due time he had his reward. When it was the turn of the ex-Khedive to reign, a special ministry was created for Cherif. It was modelled upon the one headed in France by Count Walewski. Cherif was the intermediary between his sovereign and Verdi, Offenbach, Mademoiselle Schneider, Celine, Montaland a[illegible] Blanche d'Aubigny. He was commander-in-chie[illegible] the choristers, figurantes, and corps de ballet [illegible] Italian, French, and Bouffe operas. Cherif w[illegible] a sensual man; but he liked the clever raffi[illegible] the kind of dramatic and lyric artists [illegible] drawn to Cairo by Ismail's pr fusion [illegible] Cherif did not object to his amusing hi[illegible] the precincts of the conjugal domicile [illegible] added that he never attempted to in[illegible] companionship of fallen "stars." [illegible] ing her, given her father his w[illegible] at home he would always co[illegible] French gentleman. Mesdam[illegible] the Princess Zenab formed a[illegible] were all at Cairo. The [illegible] member of Mehemet Ali's [illegible] Constantinople, and k[illegible] favourite relation, [illegible] When Sir Garnet [illegible] Alexandria to Ism[illegible] of £30,000 sterlin[illegible] Egyptian thron[illegible]

Cherif is a st[illegible] mise is a bond[illegible] varicate wh[illegible] and Cons[illegible] diplomat[illegible] was thr[illegible] regard[illegible] Isma[illegible] Eld[illegible] name. Otherwise his successor will share in the odium which the foreign bailiffs are certain to incur, and there will be a revolution."

Cherif kept aloof from "the bailiffs," de Blignières and Baring. Notwithstanding his wealth, he had really a fellow feeling for the herd of Egyptians, and was counted by the Arabs one of themselves. The mother's blood in the East is held of greater account than the father's. Cherif's French education did more for him than to give a varnish of civilisation. It made him sensitive to public opinion. A feeling of honour was induced at St. Cyr. In growing elderly, his disposition, which is naturally good, has mellowed. Having seen how public money was spent, he feels remorse when he hears of villagers being lashed for non-payment of taxes.

The Egyptian Prime Minister has no ambitious motive in being a "Nationalist." He has been used to the word for nearly thirty years. It means to him a clean sweeping away of the Turkish suzerainty, the right of a Chamber to vote taxes, and the withdrawal from the Khedive and his delegates of arbitrary power to kill, flog, and confiscate. He is now fond of his ease. It appears to him a long time since he would on leaving a *bal de l'Opéra* at Cairo, jump into the saddle, and fly off to hunt in the desert. If he detested the Controllers, he got on well with Sir Edward Malet. As he is rolling in wealth, and enjoys the high position of *Muchir*, he can afford himself a good conscience. Of late he has been out of conceit with the Arench, and has adopted a German view of Parisian naughtiness. His youngest son has therefore been sent to study at Vienna. Let us hope thas in keeping him ou t of the frying-pan, Cherif has not thrown the you thin to the fire.—*Truth.*

AN EMBASSY FROM MADAGASCAR.

A correspondent writes:—By the arrival of the Mauritius and Bourbon mails, *via* Aden and Marselles, we have news from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, up to the evening of July 25. We are informed that on July 20 a considerable embassy left the "City of a Thousand Towns," for such, we believe, is the meaning of the name Antananarivo, with a view of proceeding to Paris, Berlin, London and Washington. The Embassy consists of the following personages:—Ravoninahitriniarivo, fifteen honours, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Ramaniraka, fourteen honours; Moses Andrianisa, and Rabibisoa. The first named is the nephew of the Prime Minister of Madagascar, a man who for many years has had unlimited power in the island, and to whose credit must be placed very much of the undoubted progress of which travellers and missionaries speak as manifest in the central provinces, as well as the stagnation and misgovernment which are as clearly manifest in the more distant parts, notably on the west coast. The Prime Minister can brook no rival, and his nephew, the head of the present embassy, has had a very varied experience during the past few years—at times coaxed, petted, and exalted; then suddenly, as he seemed to get too powerful, toppled over, and humiliated to the very dust. Now again he is in favour, and placed in his present high position; whether he will be able to do all that is expected of him is more than doubtful. Of Ramaniraka, his companion, it may be said that if he has never risen to the nominal power to which his superior has attained he has been much more continually in favour with the Prime Minister. He is the son of Rahaniraka, who was educated in England, and from whom he obtained a very fair knowledge of English; he has frequently been entrusted by the Queen and Prime Minister with important duties. Last year, on the visit of Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones to the court of Ranavalona, he was appointed to proceed to Tamatave to conduct him in State to the capital; he performed the same duties on the return journey to the coast. He is undoubtedly a clever man for Madagascar, but how he will acquit himself among the diplomatists of Europe is another question. The other two are men of very different positions. M. Andrianisa is the son of the second governor of Tamatave, by a Creole wife; he has been for some time the master of the school established by the Queen for young nobles in her capital; and the fourth was for some years in Paris as companion to a son of the Prime Minister, sent to the French capital for education. Probably the only reason of the appointment of these two, which is, we believe, far from being popular in Antananarivo, is their familiarity with both the English and Franch languages. There are others also in the embassy, but of much inferior rank, none of whom need be alluded to excepting one—an Englishman, Mr. A. Tachi by name. He went to Madagascar some years ago as a schoolmaster, in the employ of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and was located in a far-off out-of-the-way place on the north-east coast of the island. But he soon left the services of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, went to the capital, rose into favour with the Prime Minister, and what was more to the purpose, obtained employment from him, chiefly, we believe, in the way of transla[illegible]en military and legal matte[illegible] peared in a new light—prop[illegible]itor of the *Madagascar Times*, a news[illegible] printed in English, and published at Antan[illegible]arivo, evidently in the interests of the Prime Minister. Now he is appointed to conduct this embassy to the four principal capitals of the world.

But what is the object of the Embassy? How is it that the Malagasy Government is willing to spend what to them must be quite a fortune in providing the above individuals a trip round the world? The answer is not far to seek. For many a long year the French have had, as the saying is, "an eye on Madagascar." Radama II., indeed, secretly ceded a large part of the north of the island to the French. This cost him his life, and the Malagasy Government not far short of 300,000 dollars, the price of their repudiation of the bargain. This was in 1863. Since then the French are accused of being continually, though silently, at work to obtain a footing on the west coast. A year ago two events took place which seem to have brought matters to a crisis much sooner than was expected by the uninitiated. The one was the visit of Rear-Admiral Jones to the capital in July, 1881, and the advice he was understood to have given the Prime Minister to look sharply after the west coast; the other was the visit of an Englishman—some say a missionary of the London Missionary Society—to the north-west coast, which visit was understood to be in the interest of the Hova Government at Antananarivo. Certain it is that soon after the departure of the Admiral from and the return of this gentleman to Antananarivo some Madagascar standards were sent to two places visited by the latter, opposite the French colony of Nossibi. Then followed a peremptory demand from M. Baudais, the French Consul at the capital, for their removal, and on the positive refusal of the Prime Minister to do this the Consul very suddenly left the capital for the coast, to communicate with the commander of the French gunboat expected to arrive at Tamatave. This occurred on Sunday, May 21, and was very soon followed by the withdrawal to Tamatave of his deputy, and the French flag at the capital was struck. After the arrival of M. Baudais at Tamatave, the Forfait, French man-of-war, left, as it was reported, for "unknown parts." Its destination, however, very soon became known, for, on their return to Tamatave, the French reported that they had been to the part where the Madagascar standards were erected, taken them down, and replaced them by those of their own nati[illegible]; and, as "seeing is believing," those which they had taken down were exhibited at Tamatave. But this is not all. The Government of Ranavalona is actually possessed of a navy, a bark of 750 tons. This has had, like many other things connected with Madagascar, a curious history. Some two or three years ago a small ship was wrecked on the coast of Madagascar, a little to the south of Tamatave. An acute English trader at that port went to view it; a sharp idea entered his mind. He saw that the hull was sound; he bought it for a mere trifle, sent it to Mauritius to refit with masts and sails, &c. When it returned to Tamatave he offered it to the Prime Minister, who took the bait, and the ship became his, and was given the name of Antanan[illegible]. It took two or three trading expeditions. [illegible] his Excellency became tired of trading; [illegible] tell, but the next thing we hear is that [illegible]nanarivo is sold to the Government, a[illegible] Prime Minister was not the Govern[illegible] given out that the ship was to be em[illegible] troops to the West coast.

Here we must deviate a little [illegible] More than a year ago Colonel [illegible] States Consul in Madag[illegible] visit to Antananarivo, and [illegible]ment, negotiated a new t[illegible] there. One clause of t[illegible] after twelve months th[illegible] not take measures [illegible] some tribes on the [illegible] Government—we [illegible] own terms with [illegible] separate trea[illegible] fullfilled. O[illegible] delayed in[illegible] ago that [illegible] anythin[illegible] gregat[illegible] to la[illegible] wa[illegible] r[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

THE Bank of England return shows an apparent decrease in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having receded from 40 to 35 per cent. during the week. The alteration, however, is evidently due to the usual renewals of trade bills at the end of the quarter, and will, therefore, in all probability, be but temporary. In the meantime, the open Money Market is evidently easy, the rate of discount on 3 months' paper being quoted ½ and on 4 months ⅝ per cent. under the bank rate.

Consols have further advanced ⅛ to 100 5-81, French Rentes ¼ to 117½. In Indian Securities the only change is a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show an advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai, and a decline of 10s. in Mercantile.

In Coffee, Colory sorts are reported firm, others quiet. Mid-Plantation Ceylon is unchanged at 69s. G. O. Native 1s. per cwt. lower at 43s. Cocoanut-Oil is unaltered. Rapeseed is reported dull with a partial decline of 3d.; Wheat rather weaker at previous values. Linseed as before.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported firmer, and this, no doubt, has reacted on Liverpool, the sales of Cotton there yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. In spot prices Reuter makes a reduction of 1-16d. on Good Dholleras and Omras, and an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Comptas. These, however, are probably only the usual corrections for the weekly circular, as Americans to arrive are 1-32d. higher.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 11¼, but March shipment has advanced from 11-10 to 11-23 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons :—

	1882	1881	1880
Thursday's receipts ..	32,000	23,000	25,000
Six days' do ...	141,000	132,000	155,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	436,000	553,000	646,000

EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a further decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee. In the morning one bank named 1s. 7 27-32d. for demand, but immediately receded to 1s. 7 13-16d., and later on the best figure obtainable was 1s. 7 25-32d., whilst Credits were sold at 1s. 8⅛d. At the close the tendency was still weak at our quotations, but after business was over a Reuter's telegram came in reporting that tenders have been invited in London on 10th instant for a 4 per cent. India debenture loan of £2,000,000 sterling, redeemable at par in two years. The effect of this will necessarily be to strengthen Exchange, as it is evident that the only object the Indian Government can have in raising a gold loan at the moment is to provide funds which will enable them to refrain from selling Council drafts in the present depressed state of the market. The move is what we distinctly anticipated in our remarks on the subject of Exchange two days ago, but the wonder is that they should, with such an intention in view, have reduced their minimum for Councils on Wednesday. The only result has been to establish a sort of panic in the market, without enabling them to place any additional amount of paper worth mentioning. Possibly the idea may have been to test what the effect of a reduction of ⅛d. in Councils would be before having resort to a loan, but it requires no great amount of ability to perceive that had the loan been announced before the drawings, the whole amount offered would at once have been taken up at 1s. 8d. or over, whilst the shock to public confidence would have been avoided. In these matters, however, Government only seem to be wise after the event and not always then. The loan will probably be taken up in the existing state of the market at something in the neighbourhood of 100½, and it will, no doubt, have some effect towards strengthening the value of rupee paper.

Closing quotations for ready bills to-day were :—

Bank Bills on demand ...... 1s. 7 25-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .... nominal ,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...... 1s. 8d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ... 1s. 8 ⅛ to 5-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ... 2·13 ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day, influenced by the [illegible] accounts from Calcutta, has [illegible] to Rs. 99 for Fours and Rs. 100⅜ for Fours and-a-half. No extent of business has been done at this level, and we shall probably see a stiffer market to-[illegible], although possibly not to any great extent [illegible] new loan in prospect.

[illegible] fairly active. In Banks [illegible] Press companies [illegible] weaker, but [illegible] Kemp [illegible] for Rs. 100 [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS and WHEAT are [illegible] in value, but there is [illegible] with the more liberal supplies available.

FREIGHTS continue at the same level. The s. s. Dryburgh Abbey is reported fixed for Liverpool at 20s. for Wheat and 22-6d. for Measurement. At this rate a fair amount of cargo seems to be forthcoming, but for other ports the demand is still very limited.

PIECE-GOODS are steady with a very fair business passing, but prices are unchanged.

COALS remain steady at previous values. Business is reported to-day in Davison's West Hartley to arrive Rs. 16½ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	810xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	257½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,175
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500xd.
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,280
[illegible]pollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
[illegible]ry	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	625
[illegible] Cotton Ginning [illegible]ess Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 75	547½xd
[illegible] Cotton Ginning [illegible] Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	114
[illegible] Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,200
[illegible] G. Co..	500	300	all	30	185
[illegible] Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,325
[illegible]	150	325	8,500	250 p.s.	2,525xd
[illegible]	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	525xd
[illegible]	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	387½xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]17½xd
[illegible]	500	......	500	[illegible]00	480xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	750	Rs. 80	[illegible],325
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00		6	630xd

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	90	1,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00	50	240
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 10	143
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	109
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	550xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	755
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]940

[illegible]

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th September, 1882.

Open, 460¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..................................	60,282	0	0
Merchandise...............................	61,164	0	0
Telegraph	546	0	0
Other Receipts............................	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,22,192	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1881.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..................................	55,384	0	0
Merchandise...............................	76,069	0	0
Telegraph	341	0	0
Other Receipts............................	200	0	0
Total Rs..............	1,31,994	0	0
Decrease	9,802	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 928 tons, Captain W. Burges, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Kairos, 1,911 tons, Captain J. T. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain J. W. Hetherington, with sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 585 tons, Captain S. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 83 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. Bray, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Gallagher, and 50 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Marima, 1,068 tons, Captain J. Sanderson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from London, (24th Aug.), via Jeddah, brought four deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From London.—41,456 bars and 252 bundles iron 644 cases matches, 17 packages lamps, 27 packages ink, 28 kegs shots, 93 packages papers, 96 bottles quicksilver, 15 cases currents ; 506 boxes wine and spirit, 8 boxes champangne, 50 drums oil and turpentine, 95 drums oil, 14 cases biscuits, 7 cases ham, 80 barrels cement, 25 cases drugs, 25 packages coal tar, 35 kegs bolts and nuts, 15 packages turpentine, 10 cases medicines, 27 packages corks, 40 packages shells, 25 cases brass, 952 bundles iron nails, 12 packages glassware, 335 barrels beer, 127 packages stones, 12 package lead, 18 bales straw boards, 3 packages looking glass, 2 cases cochineal, 10 packages empty bottles, 36 cases clocks, 22 boxes glass, 24 packages varnish, 201 boxes whisky, 102 boxes candles, 1,761 cases provisions, 8 cases boots, 30 cases acid, 6 cases sewing machines, 15 boxes brandy, 30 cases cologne, 750 packages steel, 10 cases butter and 4,945 plates spicie. From Jeddah.—79 packages specie. From Hdoda.—3 packages specie From Aden.—1 package specie.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
6	Punjaub (s)	Clark	Bussorah, Sept. 22.
	Chupra (s)	Seaward ...	Suez, Sept, 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
6	Red Sea (s)	Baker	Jeddah.
	Irne Morris (s).....	Burge	E. Point.
	Kairos(s)..........	Simpson	E. Point.
	Venetia (s)..........	Daniel	Trieste.

The steamer Sicily, Hetherington, to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dryburg Abbey, to Liverpool and Gibralter.
Steamer Edwin, to Port Said.
Steamer Ganges, to London, &c.
Barque Royal Irish, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
Oct.2	Huntingtower(s)...	Peacock	Cardiff. July 23.
	Madura (s)...........	Starratt	Bombay, Sept. 10.
	Rajpootana (s)......	Lewis	Singapore, Sept, 14.
	Euphrates (s)	Mitchell	Cannanore, Sept. 24.
	Coconada (s)........	Lewins......	Rangoon, Sept. 2[illegible].
	Cairnsmuir (s)......	Castle	Hongkong, Sept. 46.
	Columba..............	Williams	Cardiff, June 13.
	[illegible]	Baker	Freemantle, Aug. 26.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
[illegible]	Siam (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
[illegible]	Navarino (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Assyria (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER [illegible]

FROM GLASGOW.

[illegible]—1 hogshead brandy, [illegible] ; [illegible]—40 boxes whisky, C. H. [illegible] drums spirit of turpentine, [illegible]

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]—14 bales [illegible] ; [illegible]—300 barrels [illegible] sulphur, [illegible]

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]—31 boxes gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee. Patna (s)—30 casks fuses, W. [illegible] Mackay and Co ; 101 packages whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; [illegible] colour, Habibbhoy Noordin ; [illegible] boxes [illegible] Tyebjee ; 51 cases [illegible] ; 2 cases cheese, and [illegible] bacon, Allybhoy Bunnoodin.
Khedive (s)—25 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Brindisi (s)—10 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Uppingham (s)—10 boxes gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

OCTOBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Shaik (s)—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Koobardass Khoosaldass ; 100 cases copper sheets, Owen and Okell; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Lalldass Chabidass ; 127 boxes tin plates, Hussonally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Patna (s)—250 boxes candles, Ebram Hajee Allarakhia ; 53 cases oilmanstores, castor-oil, hair-oil, &c., Allybhoy Tyebkhan.

Lombardy (s)—70 boxes gold and silver bars (Rs. 267,850), The C. M. Bank ; 20 boxes silver bars (Rs. 6,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 40 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,22,172), the C. Bank ; 6 cases bacon and 1 case hams, Bolton and Co ; 3 cases saffron. A. C. Dady and Co ; 141 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora (s)—6 cases glassware, Hajee Jan Mahamed Lutiff.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Athens (s)—1,750 bags rice, John Fleming and Co ; 24 bales rags, Thakersey Dayal ; 85 bales jute and 85 bales hemp, Tejpall Narjee ; 37 bales wool, Khetsee [illegible]ass Hurmookroy ; 150 bales wool, Laljee Rowjee ; 120 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Co ; 200 bales cotton waste, Farnham and Co ; 412 cwts wheat, Dancyder Rairam ; 3 bales wool, 65 cases goat-hair and 7 packages dye, Ghella Bharmull ; 80 bales rags, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee.

Sicily (s)—50 bales rags, Dewjee Vissur ; 30 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee ; 34 bales cotton, Asur Jaitha ; 5 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s)—2 cases shawls and 23 cases woollen chadder, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 case shawls, Aga Ahmed Ally ; 2 cases shawls, Hajee Safoodin Mohidin ; 1 case shawls, Alishaw Goolam Hoosein.

Patna (s)—36 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Bhimjee Sajun ; 7¾ cwts fishmaws, Alladin Babool ; 60 cwts aloes Secotra, Cassum Soomar ; 24 bases hides, Jan Mahomed and Peerbhoy ; 5 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jumall ; 12 baels hides, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy ; 59½ cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 3 bales hides, Mahomed Corjee ; 10 bales hides, Ramanbhoy Rassoolbhoy ; 20 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Tyeb ; 8 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Vorwaerts (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Vorwaerts (s)—12½ cwts copperas and 1¾ cwts cardomoms, J. and S. S. Sassoon.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts (s)—4 pots rosa-oil, E. Saloon Abedia.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 1¼ cwts ivory, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HIOGO.

Lombardy (s)—100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—25 cwts cardamum seed and 44 cwts jaitheemud, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 12 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 cwts sumada stone, Abdool Cadar Essmaljee ; 212 cwts olibanum and 9 cwts sandalwood, Ally Mahomed Hassum ; 9 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 38 cases sharkfins and fishmaws and 115 cwts raisin, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 70 cwts raisin, Fazerally Moosabhoy ; 56 cwts raisin and 115 cwts betelenuts, Essa Sallay Mahomed ; 70 cwts betelenuts and 115 cwts raisin, Yue Lun Ching ; 150 bales cotton, Dhunraj Deepchund ; 107 bales cotton, Dowlutram Dwarkabux ; 80 bales cotton, Baneechund Furkirchund ; 44 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 25 bales twist, Dowlutdass Vulubdass ; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 60 bales twist, the A. I. S. and W. Co ; 35 bales twist, Jaiowjee Doongersey ; 16 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co ; 20 bales twist, Dadabhoy ; Heerjee ; 95 bales twist, Sreerram Sewdutroy ; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5[illegible] bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk ; [illegible]0 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales twist, [illegible]boong ; 2[illegible] bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; [illegible]les twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 81 bales [illegible] Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 65 bales twist, [illegible] Noordin and Co ; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talati [illegible] 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 67 chests [illegible] J. Abram ; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy [illegible] 16 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan [illegible] 71 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; [illegible] Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 81 bales [illegible] Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible] raisins, Fazul Merally ; 26 bales [illegible] 4 bales longcloth, David Sassoon [illegible] opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 [illegible] Jowarmull ; 72½ chests opium, [illegible] chests opium, E. D. Sassoon [illegible] David Sassoon and Co ; 21½ [illegible] ; 18 chests opium, Curset-[illegible]

[illegible] Vulubdass ; 61 [illegible] cotton waste, [illegible] bhoy Nanjee, [illegible] ; 800 cwts [illegible] Ooma [illegible] bales rags, [illegible] hakersee [illegible] 18 bales [illegible]

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Naples (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia (s)—2 cases shells, The P. and O. Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts (s)—15 packages cocoanuts, 5 pots rosa oil, 1 pot coolfa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, C. M. Misree ; 5 pots rosa-oil, H. Mahomed Ebram and M. Jaffer.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—52 cwts gum, G, Nurseedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—9 cases sharkfins. Ludhabhoy Chatoo ; 115 cwts raisin, Yue Lun Ching ; 80 cwts ooplets, 65 cwts betelnuts and 2 cases peacock feathers, Mahomedaly Nujmoodin ; 2½ cwts betelnuts and 25 bales twist, Essa Sallay Mahamed ; 16 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co ; 10 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 32 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 15 bales twist, Jasing Lowjee ; 28 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 50 cwts opium, Tata and Co ; 19 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co ; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co ; 8 chests opium, Guneshdass Kishnajee ; 6 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 37 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 17 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 5 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass ; 8 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 150 cwts onions, Hussun Babun ; 10 chests opium, Seriram Sewdutram ; 23 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass ; 8 chests opium, Vishram Ebram ; 106 cwts raisin, Datardina Mowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—8 chests opium. Binoodiram Balchund ; 16 chests opinm, Jusraj Chetram ; 3½ chests opium, Budridass Srikinson ; 16 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 55 chests opium, Guneshdass Kishnajee ; 14 chests opium, Guneshirl Shobngmull ; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanlee and Co ; 34½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 61½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, Sewbux Johareemull ; 8 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass ; 10 chests opium, Knaitseedass Hurmookroy ; 5½ chests opium, Goolraj Shingonee ; 14 chests opium, Ramsook Motilall ; 16 chests opium, M. D. Ezkil ; 33 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 2 coests opium, Guneshdass Buldewdass ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium. Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Thakerseedas Sewsamull ; 10 chests opium, Ramsoo Motilall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·814
Temperature of the Air..........................	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer...........................	75·9
Dew Point...	74·1
Relative humidity of Air.........................	·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	75·0
General Direction of Wind*..SSE, SE, ESE, WSW, W,	NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*......................	191
Fall of Rain*..	0·00
Total fall during month	1·12
,, ,, ,, year..................................	69·20

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For further hearing.

450-79—Craigie L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and others.—Muljee and B.; M. M. Munshi, ; and T. and D.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others.—T. and D.

41-82—M. H. Khan (for paupers).—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin.—Shamrao P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Burn, Lieut., 14th Hussars, on leave, from Secundra[illegible]

[illegible], Col., Leicestershire, on leave, from Jub[illegible]

OCTOBER 6.

[illegible], Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

[illegible], Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., to join, to Poona.

[illegible], Major, P. W. D., to join, to Dhawar.

OCTOBER 9.

[illegible], Captain, Cheshire, to join, to England.

[illegible], Lieut., 14th Hussars, on leave, to England.

[illegible], Lieut.-Genl., R. E., on duty, to Matheran.

[illegible], Major, R. A., on duty, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George's Gazette*, Oct. 4.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr F E Gibson, Act Dist Judge, Nellore, privilege leave for one month and eleven days.

Mr F W [illegible], Act Special Asst Agent, Ganjam, furlough to Europe for two years, from 23rd Oct.

Surgn-Major A L Hackett, Surgn, 3rd Dist, privilege leave for one month, from 2nd Oct.

Mr R W Frazer, B A, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte of Nellore during the absence of Mr F E Gibson on leave.

Mr H Moberly, to be Asst, and to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Dist Magte, Nellore, during the employment of Mr Frazer on other duty.

Surgn W A Lee, to officiate as Civil Surgn and Supdt of the Jail, Mangalore, during the absence of Surgn-Major Price, on furlough.

Surgn S C, Sarkies, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Cannanore, during the employment of Surgn-Major Hastings on other duty.

Surgn F C Reeves, to officiate as Civil Surgn and Supdt of the Jail, Tellicherry, during the absence of Surgn-Major Hyde on furlough.

Surgn D S E Bain, to officiate as Civil Surgn and Supdt of the Jail, Kurnool, during the employment of Surgn W G King on other duty.

The Most Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has permitted Mr J D B Gribble, of the Covenanted C S, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Surgn Montague Stokes Eyre, M B, C M, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from date of relief of the Civil medical duties at Mangalore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S Miller, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Coimbatore Dist, during the employment of Mr E S B Stevenson on other duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J W Cassels, M A, Chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Merriman, Asst Comsr of Salt Revenue, Chingleput Dist, privilege leave for three months.

Mr J M Mitchell, 2nd-Grade Inspr in charge of the Covelong Circle, to be in charge of the office of the Asst Comsr of Salt Rev, Chingleput Dist, during the absence of Mr J H Merriman on leave.

Mr G W Firth, Second Clerk, Berars Sectr, to be Probationary Inspr in the Salt Dept.

Mr T A Paczensky, Inspr in the Salt Dept, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

The Most Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has permitted Mr C Benson, Uncovenanted Assist Supdt, Govt Farms, Saidapet, Madras, to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered at the public expense :—

Lieut-Col J Beatty, R E, Suptg Engr, 1st Class, from the Sixth to the Fourth Circle.

Lieut-Col H R Mead, R E, Supdg Engr, Second Class (Tempy rank), from the Fourth to the Sixth Circle.

The following extract from a list received from the India Office, of officers permitted to return to duty, dated 11th August, is published :—

C J Peters, Uncovenanted, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Madras.

Mr C J Peters Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sixth Circle, Tanjore Divn.

POLICE.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr H Persee, Inspector of Police, Anantapur Dist.

Mr H D Baddeley, Inspr, Salt Dept, is posted to the charge of the Madras Circle.

Mr R Haden, Inspr, Salt Dept, is posted to the Madras Salt Depot, additional, for instruction.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Deputy Inspr-Genl of Orde (in charge Orde office) grants privilege leave of absence to Sub-Condr Alr James, attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, for twenty-five days, from 3rd Oct.

Bgde Surgn G M Slaughter, A M D, in medical charge of the North Station Hospital, Secundrabad, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Depy Surgn-Genl, H M's Forces, Bangalore Divn and Ceded dists, during the absence on leave of Depy Surgn-Genl W S Murray, M B.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted on the Madras Estabt as Probationers for the S C, from the dates specified against their names :—

Lieut H Walker, West Yorkshire Regt, arrived at Bombay, 14th Aug.

Lieut, F R P, MacAdam, West Yorkshire Regt arrived at Bombay, 15th Aug.

Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) T C Georges, S C, Comdt, 30th Regt N I, is granted furlough (p a) out of India for one year and two hundred and seventy-three days.

Sub-Condr (Offg Condr) Alfred Hale, of the Ord Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Estabt in India," on the invalided pension of Rs 80 per mensem.

Staff Serjt W Maddocks, of the Remount Depot, promotrd to the rank of Sub-Cond Drted 16th Sept 1382.

The undermentioned Officer has beem granted an extention of leave by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut.-Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, Staff Corps, 6 months, m. c.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 30th September subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col B Col H C Z Claridge, S C on an ordinary pension of £456-5 with an extra annuity of £663-12 to be paid in England.

The undermention Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the 30th September 1882, under the provisions of the General Orders subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut Col B W, Rose, S C, now in England.

Lieut Col B Col A. Jenkins, S C, on an ordinary pension of £456 5s. with an extra annuity of £585 17s. to be paid in England.

Lieut Col W J Wizard, S C, on an ordinary pension of £365, with an extra aunuity of £504 17s, to be paid in England.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Assam Government Gazette.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Edward Stack, CS, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr, is appointed Director of Agriculture in Assam.

The following officers are placed on special duty in anticipation of the sanction of the Govt of India :—

Col A E Campbell, Dy Commr of Sibsagar, from 30th Sept.

Mr A C Campbell, Dy Commr, Kamrup, from 1st Oct.

Mr H C Williams, Offg Dy Commr, Darrang, from 1st Oct.

The following temporary appointments are made during the absence of the above-named officers :—

Mr G E MacLeod, Assist-Commr, to officiate as Depy Commr, Sibsagar.

Mr R S Greenshields, CS, Asst Commr, to officiate as Depy Commr, Kamrup.

Mr A J Primsose, CS, Asst Commr, to officiate as Depy Commr, Darrang.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—
Plain square Piano.....................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles." Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. [illegible] and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OSBORNE—October 3, at the Mission House, Gogha, Katniawar, the wife of Dr. H. Dobson Osborne, Medical Missionary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TATE—STEELE—September 30, at Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Revd. A. Spens, Chaplain, John Tate, M. Inst. C. Engrs, Indian P. W. Dept., to Emma M. Steele, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. M. Steele, St. Heliers, Jersey.

DEATH.

GALLWITZ—October 1, at Bandora, of heart-disease, Mr. Emile W. Gallwitz, aged 37 years. (German papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLEGHORN—September 30, at Buxar, the wife of James Cleghorn, D. P. W., Bengal Irrigation, of a daughter.

DECOURCY—September 26, at Morar, Sibsaugor, the wife of M. C. DeCourcy, Esq., Manager, Morar Tea Company, Ld., of a son.

ROBINSON—October 3, at Vellore, the wife of Surgeon Mark Robinson, I. M. D., Ag. Civil Surgeon, of a son.

SIMEON—October 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lionel B. Simeon, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

WHITE—September 28, at Roorkee, the wife of Charles White, Government Telegraph Department, Allahabad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EXHAM—KNAGGS—September 30, at Chauputtia, Richard Exham A. M. D., to Edith Alice Constance, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major H. Knaggs, A. M. D.

MACKINNON—RADDOCK—October 2, at Mussoorie, Vincent Arthur, youngest son of the late John Mackinnon, to Lilian Mary, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major C. E. Raddock, I. M. D.

MASSY—BATTERSBY—September 25, at Cawnpore, William George Massy, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Teresa, widow of the late Surgeon W. E. Battersby.

DEATH.

MARTIN—September 28, at Umballa, of enteric fever, Edward Hubert de Tour Gonne Bell-Martin, Lieutenant, 9th Lancers, son of Colonel A. Bell-Martin, formerly of the 9th Lancers, and late 7th Dragoon Guards, aged 23 years.

CALENDAR—SEPT.-OCT., 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... ,, 12th, 10h. 52·7m. a.m.
First Quarter .... ,, 20th, 4h. 45·8m. a.m.
Full Moon........................ ,, 26th, 7h. 24·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	....	5 51	5 42	8 26m 8 52 a	1 58m 2 53 a
Sun. 8	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 41	9 7m 9 38 a	2 50m 3 29 a
Mon. 9	....	5 54	5 41	9 40m 10 12 a	3 30m 3 55 a
Tu. 10	....	5 54	5 40	10 10m 10 42 a	4 2m 4 19 a
Wed 11	English Mail expected.	5 55	5 39	10 39m 11 12 a	4 31m 4 41 a
Thr. 12	....	5 55	5 38	11 7m 11 43 a	4 58m 5 4 a
Fri. 13	....	5 55	5 38	11 35m	5 24m 5 28 a
Sat. 14	....	5 52	5 37	0 15m 0 2 a	5 53m 5 51 a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the papers which attributes to Mr. Grant Duff the statement that there were twenty-four or twenty-five districts in the N. W. P. all under 1,500 square miles in extent ; and that, if a similar system were applied to the Madras Presidency, it would require the creation of some forty or fifty new districts. If Mr. Grant Duff did really make this extraordinary statement, he ought to retract it with equal publicity, when he sees how he has been misled, and the incident may make him a little more cautious in accepting the statements (even as to alleged facts) of his Madras advisers. It is much to be regretted that so acute and experienced a statesman should allow himself to fall into the usual absurd Madras habit of thinking that Madras is the worst-treated province in India, and that the Government of India is habitually unfair to it.

The facts are as follows : there are not twenty-four or twenty-five districts in the N. W. P. and Oudh of less than 1,500 square miles in extent, but only six, even if all the nominal districts be included, such as Dehra Dun, the Tarai, &c., which have not a full district staff. These six districts are the following :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Dehra Dun......	1,193	116,000
Tarai...	920	185,000
Muttra............	1,346	729,000
Benares	1,919	794,000
Lucknow	977	778,000
Partabgarh ..	1,458	784,000

It will be seen that out of these six districts two are really only sub-districts (Dehra Dun and the Tarai) with one Joint-Magistrate and one Assistant, on Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, instead of the expensive Madras district staff of a Collector on Rs. 2,333, a Sub-Collector or Head Assistant on Rs. 1,250 or Rs. 768, and an Assistant on Rs. 560. Two more, Lucknow and Partabgarh, are non-regulation districts, with only a Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 1,333 or Rs. 1,666 and an Assistant on Rs. 700 or Rs. 500 ; so that only two are left (Benares and Muttra), which are regulation districts, with a full staff of officers ; and it must also be recollected that three out of these six districts contain the great cities of Muttra, Benares, and Lucknow, with a population respectively of 85,000, 175,000, and 285,000. So that, instead of there being twenty-five districts which are under 1,500 square miles, we find that there are only two regulation districts, two non-regulation districts, and two superintendentships which are really sub-districts. The fact is that the real measure of importance for administrative purposes is not the extent of area, but the amount of population and the existence of great cities, which require administrative ability for their proper government and control. Madras is a province which consists in great part of more or less sterile hilly tracts, very sparsely inhabited, and requiring no administrative control worth speaking of ; whereas the whole of the N. W. P. and Oudh is composed (with the exception of Kumaon) of plain districts, very thickly populated, and containing many large towns with a turbulent population and highly developed civilization. If we turn to Madras we find no less than five districts with a population of less than a million, viz. :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Madras..............	27	397,000
Nilgiri	749	49,000
Karnul	7,358	959,000
Chingleput	2,753	938,000
South Canara	3,902	918,000

and one of these (Madras) has an area of only 27 miles, and a population of under 400,000; yet it has a Collector on Rs. 2,500, besides a President of the Municipality on Rs. 1,800 : while another (the Nilgiris) is only 749 miles in extent, and has a population of 49,000 only ; yet it has a Collector on Rs. 2,000, two Assistants on Rs. 768 each, and a European Sub-Judge on Rs. 500. The Madras Presidency has an area of 138,318 square miles, which is divided into twenty-two districts, or an average of 6,287 square miles each ; it has a total population of thirty-one millions, or an average of 1,409,090 per district ; and for the administration of this it has a staff of—

		Rs.		Rs.
21 Judges	on	2,333	=	48,993
22 Collrs. and Magts.	on	2,333	=	51,326
15 Sub-Collrs.	on	1,166	=	17,490
24 Head Assts.	on	768	=	18,432
34 Assts.	on	560	=	19,040
16 Assts.	on	385	=	6,160
Total..................				1,61,441

The N. W. Provinces and Oudh have an area of 105,731 square miles, which is divided into 49 districts, or an average of 2,158 square miles each ; and it has a total population of 45 millions, or an average of 918,367 per district ; and for the administration of this it has a staff of—

		Rs.		Rs.
12 2nd Grade Judges	on	2,500	=	30,000
7 3rd Grade Judges	on	1,833	=	12,831
24 1st Grade Magts. and Collrs.	on	2,250	=	54,000
6 2nd ,, ,,	on	1,833	=	10,998
20 1st Grade Joint Magts."	on	1,000	=	20,000
15 2nd Grade Joint Magts.	on	700	=	10,500
47 Assts.	on	500	=	23,500
8 Assts.	on	400	=	3,200
Total..................				1,65,029

In both cases the administrative staff at head-quarters (Government Secretariat, Board of Revenue, and Commissioners) and the Sub-Judges and Deputy Collectors have been omitted, and only the covenanted district staff taken, as it is the best test and the simplest. But the Madras Government Secretariat and Board of Revenue cost Rs. 44,000 per annum against the Rs. 47,000 which is the cost of the N. W. P. Government Secretariat, Board of Revenue, and Commissioners ; so that the two amounts for general control and administration may be reckoned equal. We thus find that for district administration Madras spends Rs. 1,61,441 per annum on a population of 31 millions, or one rupee for every 192 persons ; while the N. W. P. and Oudh spend Rs. 1,65,029 on a population of 45 millions, or one rupee for every 273 persons. So that the administration in Madras is actually one-and-a-half times as expensive as that in the N. W. P. and Oudh ; and Mr. Grant Duff's lamentations over the supposed neglect of the Government of India to assign to Madras its proper share of the general revenues are quite unjustified by the sober facts. Equally devoid of solid foundation was the remark attributed to His Excellency, that Bombay had two Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to watch over its interests, while Madras had none. This statement, made in this bald fashion, would quite mislead an English reader ; though, of course, most Indian readers know quite well that Madras and Bombay send members in turn to the Viceroy's Council, and that it is now the turn of Bombay ; while Mr. Hope has no more to do with watching the interests of Bombay than Mr. Grant Duff has himself. Mr. Hope was simply selected as being the ablest civilian in India not already in the Viceroy's Council ; he was selected to administer the Public Works Department without the slightest reference to his belonging to Madras, Bombay, or Bengal.

As regards Mr. Grant Duff's third alleged statement, that it would require the formation of from forty to fifty new districts in Madras to bring them down to the size of the N. W. P. districts, it is quite true as to the fact, but it is not in the least to the point, as we have shown ; for tracts of barren hilly land, sparsely populated, do not require to be cut up into as small administrative units as a very fertile and highly populated country, thickly sprinkled with large towns. The N. W. P. and Oudh consist of 105,731 square miles, divided into 49 districts, or an average area of 2,158 square miles per district. Madras consists of 138,318 square miles, and if this area were divided into districts as large as those of the N. W. P., or of 2,158 square miles each, there would be 64 districts ; and as Madras has already 22 districts, we should have to add 42 to the number, as Mr. Grant Duff says. But if we divided the Madras Presidency into 64 districts, its population of only 31 millions would give less than half a million to each district ; whereas the N. W. P. districts have an average population of 918,000 or very nearly one million. So that the increase in the number of the Madras districts by 40 is not, as Mr. Grant Duff represents it, an administrative reform which is unjustly withheld by the Government of India, but a manifest absurdity which no Governor of Madras would dare to recommend, and which no Secretary of State would dream of sanctioning. It must be a very good cause which is not injured by exaggeration, and if Mr. Grant Duff asked for 25 districts for his 31 millions of population he would very likely obtain them. The largest district (Bellary) has just been divided into two, and if the six next largest were divided into nine, Madras would have no reasonable ground of complaint. In the meantime Mr. Grant Duff and his advisers should take good care to be well posted up in their facts when they are talking about other provinces. We all know that comparisons are odious, but inaccurate comparisons are worse than odious,—they are misleading.

A MIRZA, writing to us from Ispahan, is very indignant, not with us, but with a correspondent who recently wrote to us from Bussorah, and appears to have given offence by the freedom of his pen. The Mirza, unfortunately, does not specify the particular allegations of which he complains, but goes for our correspondent with great vigour. We select the following passage as the least likely to get us into the clutches of the law of libel :—

> As I am a writer and translator of the journal *Ferheng*, which is published in Ispahan, it was the duty of my office to give a proper answer of his ungraceful letter, but thinking its hard effects and impression upon the heart of so many feeling Mussulmans, I prevented my pen from it, and thought better to write you this letter and aware you to be careful to use not your respectful *Gazette* as a field of spite for such correspondents, and not blemish its pages with such an untruthful and unwise publication, which a few number of indifferent persons will be amused with its curiosity, but many neighbouring nations will be sorry, and your own interest in danger.

We would not knowingly afflict neighbouring nations for the world. And we are quite sure that our Bussorah correspondent was not actuated by any desire to insult "the religion and chief persons" of Persia. It is, however, a gratifying evidence of the progress of ideas in the East, when the printing of a communication from Bussorah in a Bombay paper attracts attention at Ispahan, and the alleged misstatements it contains are promptly contradicted in a letter pointing out the sorrow which they occasion to "neighbouring nations." The public opinion of Bombay, and of India, is evidently beginning to be a force even so far away as Ispahan. Our Persian correspondent, in the course of his expostulation, speaks of Arabs, Persians, and Turks as offended by our Bussorah letter relative to the "religion and saints and sanctuary and chief persons" of that part of the Islamic world, and he shows us how undesirable it is from the point of view of self-interest for Englishmen to speak disparagingly of the ceremonies of Islam. "You yourself know very well," he writes, "that out of three hundred millions of Mahomedans, nearly fifty millions are British subjects ; and two-thirds of the remainder are neighbours, which England seeks her interest in their friendship ; and it is a fixed idea that universally Mahomedans are jealous for their religion and nationality. Therefore a true English and wise man willingly will not agitate the mind and feelings of so large a body of his field of interest and friendship." Making some allowance for the Iranian turn of the English, this is the language of a statesman.

THE announcement of a new Indian sterling loan of two millions sterling which Reuter telegraphs, makes us recall Major Baring's words on this subject in his Financial Statement for 1881. The third reason he gave for opposing sterling loans was : "Any extension of our sterling obligations is in the nature of a speculation which may prove successful or the reverse, according to whether the value of silver in respect to gold rises or falls." This was true then, and is true now. The Government, instead of remitting home the necessary amount to meet their obligations at the best rate obtainable, are speculating at the risk of the tax-payer, and we must confess our great disappointment at the course taken. We see no reason for thinking that silver will have risen in value two years from now ; and even if there were any, the transaction would be a speculation which no Government should engage in. The people of India are unfortunate in having a large gold debt, while their revenue is in silver ; but the plan of avoiding the present evil by increasing that gold debt is a most unsound one. It would be infinitely better for the country to bear the loss year by year of necessary remittance home, rather than show a fictitious surplus at the end of the year by borrowing, and thus deferring, and at the same time increasing, the liabilities. It may be that this loan is looked upon as the equivalent of the Egyptian Expedition expenses, which, it is hoped, England will see repaid ; but this does not take away its speculative character. At the present time too, when money is dear at home, it is doubtful if even a fair rate will be obtained for a loan to run for so short a time. It is a pity that Major Baring does not adhere to the sound principles enunciated when he first took office.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The raising of the bank rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent., which was decided upon by the directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, could not have taken those by surprise who had noticed that the 4 per cent. rate was evidently insufficient to attract gold to this country. It is true that no immediate wants of consequence are apparent in any direction, and with the virtual end of the war in Egypt the drain in that direction will also cease. It must, however, be concluded that a reserve of £11,000,000 is not sufficiently large to face the autumn demands. Under these circumstances the action of the bank directors is generally approved of. The meeting was protracted, and reasons appear to have been urged against the step, but really there could only be the question whether the rate was to be raised ½ or 1 per cent. Rates in the open market have, of course, followed the upward movement. For a short time the rate for three months' bills was even 4⅞, afterwards settling down at 4⅝ to 4½ per cent. ; short loans 4 to 4½ per cent. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken by the Bank of England to make the rate of five per cent. effective, for it is probable that only in that case would our reserve here be sufficiently strengthened, and, as is hoped, a further rise later on prevented. With reference to prospective shipments of gold to the United States, it has been stated by competent authorities that they are estimated to be indebted to London to the amount of 1½ million sterling. A considerable number of bills have already been drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, the drawing bankers hoping for a fall of the exchange before long. Under these circumstances gold shipments from here are not probable for the present, unless shipments of produce from the States should assume very large proportions.

Gold.—We have but little to report in gold, there being no inquiry for abroad. The Royal Marine steamer Pera brought £27,000 from the East Indies. The Bank of England has received £30,000. Since my last letter £50,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn. The P. and O. steamer Nizam took £5,000 in coin for Bombay and £2,000 for Madras.

Silver.—The quotation for Silver last week was 52 1-16 per oz. standard. The price, however, has since receded, sales having been effected at 51⅞d., but the market is very weak at this rate, which is nominal. The only arrivals are £6,400 per Pera from the West Indies and about £22,000 from New York. The shipments per P. and O. steamer Nizam were £74,000 to Bombay and £7,500 to Calcutta.

Mexican Dollars.—About £190,000 in value has reached London *viâ* St. Nazaire ; these were disposed of yesterday at 50 9-16d. per oz. The P. and O. steamer Peshawur, leaving this day, takes £23,000 to Penang.

Exchange.—There was hardly any inquiry on Wednesday for the India Council Bills, only Rs. 2,15,000 of the 25 lakhs of rupees offered having been disposed of at the official minimum of 1s. 8d. per rupee. Tenders will be received on 20th inst. for 25 lakhs of rupees of these bills.

The alterations in the bank return are such as might have been expected. The most important changes are an addition of £995,000 to the "other securities :" the result of numerous applications for advances. The Government Securities have diminished £500,000 in consequence partly of borrowing on stock. The reserve only shows an increase of £150,109, chiefly by the return of notes from circulation, while the bullion has lost £60,971, of which £40,000 were sent to the provinces, the rest exported. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is scarcely altered, and stands at 39⅝ per cent. against 39¼ per cent. last week.

To-day £15,000 gold were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The fortnightly settlement this week was not an easy one, rates ranging from ⅜ to ¾ ⅞ for the fortnight on certain stocks, the higher rate, equal to 15 per cent. per annum, being charged on Mexican Railway Ordinary, 10 per cent. on Grand Trunk Third Preference, in both of which large accounts for the rise were open. The influence of the fall of Tel-el-Kebir and the virtual ending of the war in Egypt would have been considerable, had it not been for the raising of the bank rate and for the failure of a large outside semi-foreign operator on Wednesday, who, in conjunction with a syndicate, had gone into very large transactions for the fall. It is even stated that some days ago these persons had accounts open in about four million stock. They appear to have operated in stocks like Mexican Railway stocks and Mexican Government bonds, which have latterly advanced considerably. The differences due by them are variously estimated, and of the five or six brokers employed by the group, one firm of brokers, whose cheques were returned on Wednesday, is said to be implicated to the amount of £100,000. The matter caused considerable uneasiness, and the fact that such large engagements on the Stock Exchange can be entered into by one individual, involving in loss or difficulties so many others, was eagerly discussed. In the meanwhile it is stated that the firm of brokers in question have been assisted, and that arrangements have been made to pay the creditors in full.

In consequence of this extraordinary speculative breakdown, the markets were at one time quite demoralized. Ottoman Bank shares and Russian stock rose in consequence of it, the dealings of the group having extended to them. Home Railways were quiet and mostly lower, Great Eastern and Brighton A showing the greatest fall. American Railways, after a firmer market, were heavy. Foreign bonds generally were firmer at the commencement of the week, and Egyptian and Turkish show a further considerable advance for the we[illegible] in consequence of the favourable news from Egyp[illegible] To-day Consols were unchanged. Home Rails have been firm all day, and leave off at a general improvement, Great Easterns being prominently in demand again. Americans firmer all round. Foreign stocks quiet, with the exception of Egyptians, which leave off at the best points at a marked advance. In miscellaneous Mexican Rails and Electric shares have been in decided request.

Mines.—Business has, on the whole, been quiet during the week. East Pool fell ½, East Pool rose to 53½ to 54, Dolcoath 1 (75 to 76.) Among foreign and colonial Mining shares Mason and Barry rose to 17¾ 18¼, while Ruby and Dunderberg were done at 2 2⅛. Indian Mines have been quiet. An advance of ⅛ occurred in Glenrock to 1⅜ 1⅞, which was lost again on Wednesday. Indian Phœnix at 1½ to 1⅞, Indian Trevelyan at 13-16, Devala Moyar 1½ to 1¾. On Thursday Dolcoath rose 1 (77 to 78) ; South Crofty, ½ (12½ to 13) ; New Kitty, ⅛ (2½ to 2⅞). Among foreign and Colonial, Pontigibaud rose 1 (13 to 15) ; and General Mining, ¼ (5 to 5½) ; while S. E. Wynaad fell ½ (2 to 2½) ; and Linaris, ¼ (3¼ to 3⅞). Business done :—Van, 5⅞, Akankoo, ⅜ ; Colorado, 1⅛, ⅜ ; Devala Moyar, 1 5-16, ¼ ; Indian Consolidated, 13-16, ¾ ; Indian Glenrock, 1 7-16, ½ ; Indian Phœnix, 1⅛, 7-16 ; La Plata, 2 1-16, 3-16 ; Potosi, ⅛ ; Richmond 7¾, 15-16, ⅞ ; Ruby and Dunderberg, 2 1-16, S. E. Wynaad, 2¼, ⅜, ½, 7-16.

Indian Railways.—There is very little alteration in quotations. Bengal Central stand at 6. Bombay Baroda were rather firmer at 139½, Eastern Bengal Deb. 105, East Indian Ann. B. lower at 24 1-16 xd., East Indian Deb, Ann. 140, 139¼, Great Indian Peninsula lower at 140¼, Oude and Rohilkund 126, Madras Guaranteed firmer at 125, Scinde, Punjaub firmer at 124¾, South Indian 124¼, Southern Mahratta 20 1-16, do. £5 paid 4⅞.

The *Times* of to-day devotes a long leading article to Mr. Juland Danvers' report on Indian railways, which have during the past year made slow but steady progress, observing that Indian railways are of so mixed a character that the aggregate returns require to be analysed with care before their import can be discovered. Thus while the net returns of all the Indian railways in 1881 were about £5 3s. per cent. upon the capital expended, State lines have yielded no more than above £2 3s. per cent., although the latter is a distinct improvement on the old one. The reason is that the State lines have come late into the competition. The *Times* remarks on the small favour the Indian railways have found among native investors of any class. The report just issued is the last of its kind, as next year India is to supply materials and comparisons herself. Mr. Danvers' faith in the Indian railway system, perhaps at times too sanguine, has on the whole been justified by events.

It is stated that, following the recent action of the Indian banks, which, with Messrs. Rothschild and Baring, ceased to allow rebate on document bills at the bank rate, the Australasian banks have now taken similar steps. In consequence of the increased demand for the retirement of document bills under rebate, owing to the large proportion of homeward shipments by steam instead of sailing vessels, the latter have agreed that the rate of rebate to be allowed shall in future be one-half per cent. above the rate of interest for deposits at seven days' notice allowed by the leading joint-stock banks, but in no case to exceed five per cent.

The Produce Markets have generally been quiet during the week, to which the anticipation of the rising of the bank rate of discount contributed. The different markets appear, however, to be in a healthy condition, and greater animation may shortly be looked forward to.

SUGAR.—This market has been very quiet, but prices have been maintained. Stocks in the four principal ports of the U. K. were reduced by about 2,000 tons during last week in consequence of large deliveries. The estimate of the Continental beetroot crop of 1,880,000 tons for the present season as against 1,782,500 tons last season, 1881-82, had a weakening influence on the market. It is, however, too early to speak with certainty about the out-turn.

COFFEE is without improvement. Stocks in London have slightly decreased during the week and stand now at 22,515 tons against 18,189 tons a week ago. On the other hand, receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos remain very large, viz., 25,000 bags per day, and stocks are increasing fast. Owners, in the face of the dull market, have brought moderate supplies forward in the public sales only, and there is not much change to report. On Tuesday Guatemala and Nicaragua sold 1s. lower. Plantation Ceylon was easy. On Wednesday only 270 bags East India cherry and dried peaberry were offered and bought at 68s. On Thursday there was again little change of East India. 63 bags only were offered, of which 20 bags small grey sold at 48s. Privately the 270 bags cherry dried aforesaid sold at 65s.

TEA shows a further fall of ¼d. to ½d. on new red best Congo, partly in consequence of the rising of the bank rate.

GUMS.—62 cases Zanzibar met a good demand, and were partly sold at firm rates, medium pale and amber washed at £17-5 to £18-2-6, do. amber and red £15-2-6 to £15-12-6, bean and pea size £10-12-6 £ 0-15 ; 200 bales East India gum-arabic were withdrawn at auction, market flat. Gum-olibanum was also dull, and 571 cases were all bought in, drop from 39s. to 54s., only 25 cases sold, garblings at 22s. 6d., siftings at 16s.

RICE.—A large number of Burmah cargoes off coast having been sold, the market has further stiffened. Rangoon off coast was done at 7s. 4½d., Continent.

SPICES.—In public sale black pepper was dull, with small sales at previous prices. Singapore 5⅝d. 5⅜d. 176 bags Aleppy were bought in at 6⅛d. White pepper met less demand at 9d. Chillies are lower, fresh Zanzibar sold at 67s. to 69s. 100 bags Bombay chillie-seeds sold at 7s. to 7s.6d., low 4s.6d., Cloves Zanzibar rather easier at 8⅛d. to 8⅜ for fair. 138 bags clove stems sold at 2⅛d.

GINGER.—Cochin steady at previous prices.

LINSEED is very dull, arrived Calcutta is offered at 42s. Bombay on the spot rather buyers at 43s.

RAPESEED keeps very steady, brown Calcutta 48s., bold yellow mixed to arrive buyers at 44 c. and f. 200 tons Tora September-October shipment *via* Cape sold at 45s. 3d.

POPPY-SEED is quiet at 41s. 6d. Niger at 37s. 6d.

The METAL MARKET has been firm during the week, and Tin especially continued to harden, fine Straits closes at £106-5 £107, 3 month's £107-5 £107-15, English ingots £109.

COPPER.—Chili bars 9-0-b. firmer £69-5 £69-15, 3 months' £68-7-6 £68-15, spot Wallaroo £73-10 £74, Burra £72-10, best selected £73-10 £74-10. strong sheets £80, English tough £71-10 £72-10.

LEAD remains quiet. English ordinary brands £14-2-6 £14-7-6, special £14-12-6. Spanish without silver £13-17-6 £14.

SPELTER.—Firm. Ordinary Silesian £17-2-6, English soft V. and S. £18 net at Swansea.

QUICKSILVER.—Firm at £5-17-6.

The IRON markets are fairly firm. Pig iron in Glasgow closed to-day at 50s. ½d. per ton sellers.

Prices of Egyptian cotton have suffered a considerable relapse in consequence of the sudden collapse of all opposition in Egypt. Much attention has lately been drawn to the fact that Egyptian and American cotton were growing so scarce that mills at Manchester will probably have to stop, or adopt short time, or work up Indian cotton of which imports have been very heavy of late.

The following is from the cotton circular of Mr. Ellison, of Liverpool, just issued :—"For the immediate future the position of American cotton is very strong, owing to the small movements at the ports, caused by the lateness of the crop, and to the consequent probability of limited arrivals here for some weeks to come ; but the certainty of large receipts later on imposes caution on speculators and relieves consumers of anxiety, so that the interregnum of semi-scarcity may be passed over without leading to any advance of moment in prices, provided the crop advices continue favourable. Surats are in plentiful supply, and their position is comparatively weak. Egyptians are exceptionally situated, and, as respects them, everything depends on the course of the war. Brazils will be influenced more or less by Egyptians. Business in Manchester is just now exceedingly unsatisfactory, but producers are hopeful of a better state of things on the advent of increased supplies of American, and a fall in prices to something like the figure now current for delivery during the winter months."

In the Corn market the tendency has again been towards lower prices and a further fall of 2s. to 3s. on new wheat and 1s. to 2s. on old has to be recorded. Prices of flour have receded 4s.

Advices by cable from New York report the shipment to Europe for the week as 467,000 quarters against 513,000 quarters in the preceding week. The visible supply is rather larger, and has increased to 12 million bushels as against 11,600,000 bushels a week ago. The crop movement in the United States is now in full swing and promises to be unprecedentedly large and early.

Here the weather has with few exceptions again been favourable for harvesting crops which are now nearly all secured. The arrivals of wheat at market, of home production, are increasing, which, coupled with the large shipments from the United States, makes millers extremely cautious. There is little demand for American wheat on the continent, and a market has therefore to be found here for the large quantities now arriving. Prices will therefore probably continue their downward course, and the point at which demand will equal supply appears not yet to be in sight. East Indian wheat is very depressed in all positions. Calcutta Club No 2 is quoted 41s. 6d., arrived 40s. 6d., Aug.-Sept. Canal 40. Bombay wheat is quite neglected.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is pelicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road London.

TELEGRAMS.

DECORATION OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, OCTOBER 6.

The 7th N. I., leave to-morrow. 7-1 R. A. leave on Sunday.

Many officers, including one native officer from each Indian Regiment, have been decorated in Egypt with orders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ADDRESSES TO GENERAL WOLSELEY AND ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Corporation of the City of London have voted addresses to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

MR. DILLON, M.P.

Mr. Dillon has promised his constituents to reconsider his intention of retiring from Parliament.

THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

The ceremony of saluting the "Holy Carpet" at Cairo yesterday was of a very imposing character, the Indian troops escorting the Carpet as far as the station.

The British troops have been withdrawn from Tantah and Damanhour, the Governors of those places not apprehending any renewal of disorders.

EXAMINATION OF ARABI PASHA.

Arabi was privately examined yesterday.

A NEW INDIA DEBENTURE LOAN.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Tenders are invited for October the 10th for a 4 per cent. India Debenture Loan of £2,000,000 sterling, redeemable at par in two years.

VISIT OF NATIVE SOLDIERS TO ENGLAND.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

The Queen has approved of two native officers and one non-commissioned officer of each native regiment in Egypt visiting England. They will be accompanied by two British officers of the Indian Contingent. General Macpherson will arrange details.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

A despatch from the Secretary of State announces that the Gilchrist trustees intended from January, 1884, to substitute one scholarship annually for India at £150 yearly, tenable for four years or conditionally for five years in place of two scholarships at £100 yearly, tenable for four years, now offered by them to the natives of India. The change is made in consequence of the limited competition.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Surgeon L. A. Wadell, Officiating Medical Officer 13th Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty Government, the Viceroy recognises the appointment of Mr. Gustav Olcese as acting Consul for Italy at Bombay during absence of Mr. Bozzoni. The appointment of Captain Gerald Ward Martin as Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, is confirmed, taking effect from 18th September. The following officers retire from the service with effect from 1st October, 1882:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel Christopher James Godby, late Commandant 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel John Thornhill Watson, Commandant 13th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel Alfred Tulloch, Wing Commandant 42nd N. I.

Lieutenant-Cololonel Gerard Noel Money, Commandant third Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard James Walker, Commandant, 17th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peter Poleman Nash, Wing Commandant 2nd Goorkhas.

Major Thomas Dayrell, Commandant of the 9th Bengal Cavalry. All of the above belong to the Bengal Staff Corps.

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Case, Deputy Assistant Commissary General the following changes are made:—Major C. E. Hallet to become Deputy Assistant Commissary-General first-class; Major H. V. A. Hunton furlough second-class; Lieutenant H. Mansfield, sub-assistant Commissary-General, first class.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Rynd, Bengal, Staff Corps, is appointed Commandant of the Third Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Chapman, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted furlough for two years; Lieutenant Colonels Henry Archibald McNair and James Johnson, Bengal Infantry, are promoted to Colonels of Brevetsy.

Mr. Gabler, Officiating Deputy Director Persian Gulf Telegraphs, is granted special leave for six months, from the date of the return to duty of the director of Persian Telegraphs.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO BOMBAY.

(OFFICIAL.)

GUNESH KHIND, OCT. 6.

H E. the Governor, accompanied by his Military Secretary, goes to Parel to-night to attend to some local business. He will not remain there above two days. Letters, and persons having public business, will be received at Parel accordingly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LISBON, OCT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	88⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	117
Bar Silver	51⅞

Departure—Kepler.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 5.

At 10 p.m.	77·1

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

,, 6 a.m.	75·7
,, 10 a.m.	80·1
,, 2 p.m.	81·1
,, 4 p.m.	83·0

H. E. THE GOVERNOR was to leave Poona last night for Parel, arriving early this morning. Sir James will stay here only a couple of days, after which he will return to Poona.

YESTERDAY morning Major General Hewett, Sheriff of Bombay, filed his petition and schedule praying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council no business of public importance was transacted.

AN unfortunate mistake has been made in connexion with the award of prizes at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition. Major Holdich's picture, for which the Viceroy's prize was given, turns out to be a copy, and is thus not qualitied to take the prize. It will thus be necessary to re-award the Viceroy's Commander-in-Chief's, and Lieutenant-Governor's prizes.

THE Maharajah Scindia proposes to pay another visit to Ujain, about the 20th or 25th of this month, after the Dusserah festival. He will probably march from Ujain through the principal towns and districts of Malwa. The Maharajah intends to build in Ujain a palace which will cost several lakhs of rupees, and will hereafter reside there for some months in the year, the climate of Ujain, during the hot weather, being more temperate than that of Gwalior.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Agent Governor-General, Central India, is about to pay another visit to Simla, and will leave Lahore on the 8th instant. He will visit the capitals of the States of Rutlam and Jaora, and reach Simla by way of Gwalior about the 19th. On leaving Simla the A. G. G. will undertake a tour, chiefly in the States of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, and it is not expected that he will return to Indore until next March, shortly after which he proceeds on furlough to England.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme brought forward by the promoters of the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway Company (Limited.) Messrs. Rothschild were to float the company on the 4th inst. in England, where two-thirds of the capital will be raised. The remaining third has already been fully subscribed in India. The first sod is expected to be cut early next month, and the roadway will practically be finished in the course of a year.

SCINDIA has at length consented to grant free to the G. I. P. Railway Company the land required to extend the Bhopal line northward through his territory to Jhansi and Gwalior. The *Pioneer* says the Government have seriously taken into consideration the construction of a railway bridge over the Sipra river, at Ujain. This will carry the railway into the city, from which it is now cut off for many months in the year by a difficult and sometimes impassable river.

THE Calcutta indigo brokers, Messrs. Moran and Co. and Messrs. Thomas and Co., estimate the indigo crop for this season at 143,000 maunds, as compared with 135,405 maunds last year.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"Two distinguished visitors have arrived at Darjiling, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and Madame Blavatsky. The latter is supposed to be about to pay a visit to Koot Hoomi Lal in Tibet."

WITH reference to the proposed meeting in Calcutta to express sympathy with the Salvationists, the *Statesman* remarks:—We believe the movement is very largely a missionary movement in its inception, but it is supported by at least one influential section of the native community, and it is hoped that it will receive the support of all. The demonstration will not be one of approval of the Salvation Army. By supporting it, no one will commit himself to such approval. It will be a protest against an infringement of the public liberties, and a departure from the principle and practice of religious toleration.

THE *Hindu Patriot*:—Since last Saturday week the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter has ceased to be the Chief Justice of Bengal, and Sir Richard Garth is supposed to have resumed his high office. Those who were seized with tribulation or were suffering from Romeshophobia will now find rest, quiet, and solace in the fact that the Bengali no longer rules the High Court. They will, however, have seen with disappointment that the elevation of the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter did not bring about those disasters which they had predicted. All's well that ends well.

THE latest China papers received report that "in the Hongkong opium market a fair business has been passing in New Patna and Benares during the fortnight, but at a further decline in rates. Malwa has been in limited request, and transactions in Persian have been on a small scale. At Shanghai the rates for Bengal drug declined in sympathy with advices from Hongkong; at the lower price a fair business has been done. The large shipment of Malwa received per Pekin has caused a downward tendency in prices and a cessation of inquiry for the present."

THE *Standard*:—In addition to deciding to improve the fortifications of Aden, we are informed that the Indian Govetnment has resolved to strengthen the defences of the Island of Perim.

WRITING from Kassassin on Sept. 9, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The 13th Bengal Lancers were first in the fight, and their vedettes held the ground gallantly for an hour and a half till the force arrived. In their first charge they killed ten of the enemy and captured four horses.

IT is remarked by the Egyptian war correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* that the Indian cavalry look extremely well "in their Cossack-like uniforms and their pointed shoes in the style of the fifteenth century." "In appearance they are like gipsies, and their movements are cat-like, as is the case with most of the nations of Southern Asia. These Indians (he adds) understand foraging much better than European troops."

CAPTAIN GILL, Professor Palmer, and Lieutenant Charrington are believed to be safe. A telegram to the Admiralty from Rear Admiral Sir William Hewett, dated 11th September, at Suez, reports that news had been received through Towara Bedouins tending to show that Messrs. Palmer, Charrington, and Gill were safe in the hands of Bedouins in Arabia a few days before; and further, that Lieutenant-Colonel Warren hoped to receive a reply from Professor Palmer as to the best method of releasing the party, in about fourteen days.

APROPOS of the charges against the Egyptian authorities of torturing prisoners of war, the following was received at the Foreign Office from Sir E. Malet, dated Alexandria, Sept. 7:—"Your Lordship's telegram of yesterday. I have requested the Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* to come to me in order that I may inquire into the cases which he mentions, but I have not yet seen him. Meantime, the Khedive has sent me the following message:—'His Highness has learnt, with regret, statements have appeared in certain London newspapers to the effect that certain prisoners of war had suffered ill-treatment and torture at the hands of the Egyptian authorities. His Highness hopes that you will inform Lord Granville that these statements are unfounded. All the prisoners of war are on board the frigate Mehemed Aly, in charge of Captain Privilegio Bey, a European, who has received strict orders to treat the prisoners humanely. Mahmoud Pasha Fehmy is at the Government House, in custody of the Chief of Police. His Highness admits that a case of thumb-screwing has come to his knowledge inflicted to a spy who refused to give information. On hearing of it, His Highness had at once given most stringent orders that no prisoners whatever should be put to any torture or suffer any ill-treatment in future.'"

THE wreck of a British man-of-war is reported. Lloyd's agent at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, telegraphed on Sept. 14 that "the British man-of-war Phœnix is ashore and full of water; crew landed; materials being landed." The Phœnix is a screw sloop of 1,130 tons and carries six guns. She was on the North American and West Indies Station, and was in charge of Commander Hubert H. Grenfell, who was commissioned at Devonport in April, 1880.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Sept. 8:—I am assurred the very general belief held here that Obeidullah has tendered his submission is at least premature, for he is still at Hekiari, and is displaying undiminished activity. The Porte has not yet answered Mohsin Khan's Note on the subject, and fears are expressed of diplomatic difficulties between Turkey and Persia. Several arrests have been made in connection with the Obeidullah affair.

WE give in another column an extract from the *Daily News* describing the *personnel* and objects of the Malagasy deputation on its way to England and France. The Paris *Parlement*, speaking of the Madagascar difficulty and the French ships now on the watch at that island, says that the juridical situation is very clear. France has for two centuries been in possession by an incontestable title of a supremacy which, without going so far as a protectorate, properly so-called, gives her a general sort of tutelage in the Madagascar kingdom. Public opinion would not understand objections on the part of England, which exercises analogous rights on a large scale.

WITH reference to the reported disturbed state of Syria, Reuter's Agency in London received from the Mussulman Notables of Damascus the following despatch, dated September 7, and signed by the Grand Mufti and head of the Ulema at Damascus, the President of the Court of Justice, a member of the Court of Appeal, and several representatives of the principal families of the city:—

"Certain European journals, instigated by interested parties, having represented a general agitation of the Mussulmans against the Christians in Syria as probable, the undersigned declare these reports to be calumnies, circulated with malicious design. Perfect accord prevails between us and the Christians, and we can affirm before the world that our faith and our loyalty repel any such ideas as are attributed to us. Thanks to the high protection of His Imperial Majesty our Sultan, and of our authorities, our relations with the Christians could not be better. We beg, therefore, that this despatch may be published as a contradiction to the news which has been circulated, and as a protest against the intriguers, who seek by their calumnies to sow discord and disturb the friendly intimacy between us and the Christians."

THE eccentric conduct of Mdlle. Jeanne Bernhardt has caused much inconvenience to the manager of the Theatre Français, at Bordeaux, *Truth* says:—She appeared to a crowded house in Sardou's "Dora," playing the title-rôle. She was fairly applauded during the first act, but when she was called for the second act, lo and behold! she was nowhere to be found, and the curtain had to be dropped. It appeared that Mdlle. Bernhardt had been seized with a fit of nervousness, and, having hurriedly left the theatre, she entered a cab, and drove round the town for nearly three hours, returning to her hotel at midnight, to the great relief of her friends, who were about to seek the aid of the police. Bills were stuck up outside the theatre, announcing "No performance, on account of a freak of Mdlle. Jeanne Bernhardt."

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

THE Simla Fine Arts Society's fifteenth annual Exhibition was opened yesterday afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles Aitchison. The attendance was small, which may be accounted for by the fact that a gymkhana was going on at Annandale: therefore the youth and beauty of Simla were conspicuous by their absence at the Exhibition. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, in his opening address, stated that the funds of the Society were in a flourishing condition, the risk of deficit, to which they used to be liable, having been got over. The balance in hand was Rs. 1,200 in deposit at interest, and Rs. 105-6-2 in cash, making a total of Rs. 1,305-6-2, exclusive of what might be realised this season for tickets, entrances, sales of pictures, catalogues, &c. The hon'ble gentleman went on to say that the Exhibition, as a whole, was certainly above the average, both in variety and merit, and although, as to the number of contributions there was a small falling of from last season, there was a larger number of contributors this year; the ladies especially having come to the rescue.

The comparative numbers are as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
Oils	107	122
Water-colours and miscellaneous.	331	292
Totals	438	414

The contributors this year number 136. Exclusive of 3 unknown artists, the numbers are made up as follows:—

Married ladies	43	as against	24	in 1881.
Unmarried	18	,,	13	,,
Total	61	,,	37	,,
Gentlemen	57	,,	48	,,
Warrant officers & soldiers	2	,,	4	,,
Native artists	16	,,	11	,,
Total	136	,,	100	,,

Before announcing the list of prize-winners Mr. Gibbs acknowledged the services of several ladies and gentlemen, without whose aid, and but for whose hard work, the general arrangements, such as hanging, numbering, and cataloguing, could never have been got through. He also said that as this was the last year that Major-General F. C. Maisey would be the Secretary of the Society, the latter gentleman desired to thank the local firms of Messrs. Plomer and Co., Messrs. Cotton and Morris, and Messrs. Williams and Co. for the aid they had afforded, and the trouble they had so long taken. The Lieutenant-Governor then declared the Exhibition open.

The list of prize-winners is as follows:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize (open to all amateurs) for an original picture in either oils or water-colours.—Major Holdich, for a water-colour picture, "Rakaposhi."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize (open to all amateurs) for an original picture, in either oils or water-colours, the painter of which wins no other prize at the Exhibition.—Dr. De Fabeck, for an oil-colour picture, "The three-gun battery, Capri."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first prize (open to commissioned officers only) for an original picture in either oils or water-colours.—Major G. Strahan, for a water-colour, "Morning mist on the Bhadra river."

His Excellency also offered a second prize, but as there were only two competitors it was not awarded.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope's prize (open to all amateurs) for a series of not less than four original water-colour sketches from nature.—Lieutenant H. M. Temple.

Prize of Rs. 50 given by Sirdar Partap Singh for the best picture, in any style, original or copy, by a native artist of the Punjab.—Amir Baksh, Student Mayo School of Art, for a water-colour, "Gateway of Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore."

There were no competitors for the Silver Medal offered by Kanwar Pirthi Singh of Bhagru (Jaipur).

THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

First Prize (open to all amateurs), for an original oil-painting.—Mr. G. G. Palmer, for an oil-painting, "Scene on the Hooghly during the Durga Puja."

Second Prize (open to all amateurs), for an original figure subject.—Mrs. Whitworth, for an oil-painting, "Study of an Old Myawa."

Third Prize (open to lady amateurs only), for a picture in any style, original or copy (preference to be given to originals).—Miss C. A. Nicholl, for an oil-painting, "Sunrise at Cossipore."

Fourth Prize (open to all amateurs), for an original fruit or flower subject. Mrs. A. F. Carr, for a water-colour, "Roses" (from nature).

Fifth Prize (open to native artists only), for a picture in any style (preference to be given to originals).—Pestonji Bomanji, for an oil-painting, "A Parsee Lady."

As I was able to glance at but a few of the pictures last evening, I shall merely, on the present occasion, notice one or two of the more prominent ones. The picture most deserving of attention, an oil-painting by Professor C. Schmidt, "The Lake of Zurich," was very badly treated (either through neglect or fear of the effect on some of its neighbours) as regards the hanging. This picture, with its sunlight gleaming through the trees, and the blue lake in the back-ground, is undoubtedly the gem of the whole collection, and that it occupies such a bad position is not at all creditable to the judgment of the hanging committee. The picture was bought in Switzerland, where it was painted, and could the artist have seen how the effect of his work was marred by bad light and gaudy surroundings, it would probably have had the same effect upon him as a discordant note upon an acute musical ear.

The oil-painting by Mr. G. G. Palmer, "Scene on the Hooghly during the Durga Puja," is also a fine piece of work. This picture, which gained the Society's first prize, represents the dingywallas and dandies of cargo-boats, who ply upon the Hooghly, making merry during their holidays. The central group upon a dingy, dancing around their Durgamonee by torchlight, is well conceived, as is also the reflection of the light falling upon the water bringing into relief, out of the blackness of the night, the cargo-boats and dingies moored to the huge black buoys, with their crews squatted upon their haunches, smoking; the ripple upon the water, such as would be caused by a slight breeze against the tide, is well brought out by the reflection of the light. The picture presents a charming *tout ensemble*; but its position on the wall has been badly chosen, which somewhat mars the effect.

The water-colour painting which gained the Commander-in-Chief's prize, "Morning mist on the Bhadra river," by Major G. Strahan, is also a very creditable piece of work, putting one strongly in mind of the misty mornings so often encountered in the narrow creeks and small rivers of the Sunderbuns during the months of October to February. I had only time to notice, particularly, two other pictures, and why they were admitted to the Exhibition I failed to discover. There may be worse ones in the room, but I did not see them. One of these samples of "Fine Art" is called "A Snow Leopard (from life)"; the other, "Evening on the Hooghly." The former gives one the impression of having been taken, not from life, but from Noah's Ark (children's edition); while the latter looks like boiled cabbage-water, well dashed with yellow grease. However, in spite of drawbacks in hanging, and the admission of really bad pictures, the collection is creditable and well worth a visit.

* It is stated that this prize was awarded under a misapprehension, Major Holdich's picture is a copy and therefore not eligible for the competition.—ED. *B. G.*

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has left Poona for Matheran.

LIEUT.-COL. CLARIDGE, Madras Staff Corps, has retired under the disbandment order. The following officers of the Madras Army have also retired:—Lieut.-Col. Rose, Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, and Lieut.-Col. Vizard.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. BAKER, commanding the Murree Depôt, will shortly vacate his present appointment, on succeeding to the command of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Captain J. Gordon, Leinster Regiment, at present the Station Staff Officer, Murree, also leaves that station, being about to enter the Army Pay Department.

THE Postmaster-General gives notice that the Indian Field Force Post-office has been closed, as the troops composing the Field Force are now on their return to India. Letters and other articles directed to the Indian Field Force, Egypt, and posted since the despatch of the last homeward mail on the 29th September will not be forwarded, but will be delivered on the arrival of the troops in India.

A LONDON service paper said Lord Charles Beresford had gone to the front as special correspondent of the *Standard*. A contemporary is differently informed, both as to the paper represented and Lord Beresford's reception at the seat of war. The *Pioneer* writes:—We hear that Lord Charles Beresford, who had been thrown out of employment on promotion, came up to Ismailia as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, but Sir Garnet Wolseley refused to receive him, or allow him to act as correspondent for a paper. There was an "unpleasantness" over the little incident, but Lord Charles had eventually to give up his undertaking and retire from the scene.

THE CHOLERA AT HODEIDA.

WE have received the following from the Secretariat:—

Telegram from the piltical Risident, Aden, dated 6th October 1882:—"Cholera, Hodeidah, not supposed severe. Reports contradictory. B, Rules withdrawn. Particulars by post."

BOMBAY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE prizes won by the several competitors at the Central Rifle Meeting, which concluded at Poona on the 3rd instant, were presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the Soldiers' Institute at 12 (noon) on Thursday, before a large audience, including the principal staff and regimental officers in Poona. But—owing, we suppose, to the inconvenient hour at which the ceremony took place, necessitated by preparations to be made for His Excellency's departure to Matheran the following day—very few ladies were present. In reviewing the proceedings of the meeting, His Excellency observed that the number of entries for the several matches this year was considerably in excess of any previous meeting held in Poona. The chief features which had distinguished the meeting of 1882 from its predecessors were—1st, the introduction of a system by which European and native soldiers were enabled to compete in the subscribers' matches on payment of entrance fees within their means; 2nd, the enforcement of military positions at all distances up to and including 600 yards; 3rd, the allotment to competitors of particular fixed hours at which to present themselves at the firing points in the various matches. His Excellency remarked that the new system of entrance fees had proved a success, as was shown both by the very large increase in the number of entries, and a satisfactory increase in the amount of money paid as fees. It was also gratifying to note that the native troops had eagerly availed themselves of the concession made in the matter of the entrance fees; and that whereas only 2 prizes were gained in 1881 by native soldiers, no less than 28 had been won in 1882 in the subscribers' matches. His Excellency the Viceroy had, for the third time, presented a cup of the value of Rs. 200, which had been won by Sergeant Copeland, North Staffordshire Regiment. The cup presented by H. E. the Governor was gained by Private Robinson, also of the North Staffordshire Regiment. For the prizes given by the Commander-in-Chief for the Squad Trial Stakes, no less than three European and fifteen native squads competed; but owing to the unfavourable weather, the score made by the winning team of Europeans was less than that made by the same regiment—the East Yorkshire—when they won the prize last year. The scores made by the native teams showed a considerable improvement, the winning team—the 23rd N. L. I. scoring 100 out of a possible 120 points. The Adjutant-General presented three watches, a cup, and a revolver, the latter a prize for the Revolver Match (open to native officers of the Army), instituted for the first time, and won after a keen competition by Jemedar Alla Bux, 2nd Light Cavalry, with a score of 40 out of possible 48 points. The cup was given to the commander of the best team in the Lyttleton Annesley prize, as he had won a watch the previous year for the same match. The third watch given by the Adjutant-General was a special prize to the commander of the best native team in the cavalry competition, in recognition of its very excellent performance and the good spirit shown by the men in practising constantly throughout the year. Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K. C. B., and Major-General Sir John Ross, K. C. B., had, as on previous occasions, subscribed most liberally towards the expenses of the meeting. Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Pudamjee Pestonjee and H. E. Sir Salar Jung had each, as heretofore, contributed prizes of the value of Rs. 100. The subscriptions this year had amounted to about, Rs. 3,600, being about Rs. 400 in excess of last year. Contribution had been received from three batteries of artillery, seven regiments of European Infantry, twenty-one of Native Infantry, and three regiments of Native Cavalry; and it was worthy of remark that No. 1 Mountain Battery and the 24th Regiment N. I., although serving in the Quetta District, and therefore unable to send representatives to the meeting, had both contributed towards the general fund. Remarkably high individual scores had not been so numerous as last year, although the shooting had been of a higher average value, which was, after all, the best proof of the excellence of the shooting. The improvement in the shooting of the native soldiers who were prize winners was very marked. The team sent by the Royal Irish Fusiliers had been one of the most successful that had ever visited the Central Rifle Meeting—no less than three cups, six medals, and 76 individual prizes, the latter aggregating Rs. 1,095, had been gained by them. The 9th Regiment N. I. and the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. had gained the largest number of prizes amongst the native teams. To Naik Tirputjee Salvey, of the former corps, belonged the honour of having gained the third prize in the first stage of the match for the Viceroy's plate. Owing to Private Hall, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, being unable to take more than one local medal, the silver medal of the Northern India Rifle Association had been awarded to Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.,—the first record of a silver medal having been taken by a native soldier. The Deccan Cup was won by the team of the Royal Irish Fusiliers; the Poona Cup by the Bombay Volunteers; and the Musketry Cup by the North Staffordshire Regiment. Amongst the most noticeable of the individual scores made by European soldiers are—35 points by Private Bourner, East Yorkshire Regiment; and 34 points each by Corporal Kemp, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers., out of a possible 35, at 500 yards. Private Robinson, North Staffordshire Regiment, made the very good scores of 34, both at 600 and 700 yards, which at the latter distance was equalled by Lieutenant Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers. The best scores made by natives during the meeting have been—33 out of a possible 35 (kneeling) at 200 yards by Private Balmiter, 21st Regiment N. I.; 33 points each by Lce. Naik Shaik Kurreem, 9th Regiment N. I., and Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd Regiment N. L. I. at 500 yards; and 32 points by Private Shaik Hyertulla, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., at 700 yards; and the same score by Naik Sirputjee Salvey, 9th Regiment N. I., at 800 yards, out of a possible 35 points. Two native soldiers—Naik Sirputjee Salvey, 9th Regiment N. I., and Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., took places amongst the first thirty in the preliminary stage of the Viceroy's Plate, the former being third in order of merit. The same men also took places in the Champion's contest, one failing by two points only to gain a prize. His Excellency mentioned the names of Captain Proudfoot, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteers, and Lieutenant Scallon, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., as having voluntarily afforded great assistance to the Honorary Secretary in conducting the meeting. To the latter officer praise was also due for the interest he had displayed in coaching the team of his regiment and in the musketry instruction of his corps generally, not only on this but previous occasions. That the case bestowed by this officer on his men was not thrown away on them was proved by their excellent performances during the Rifle Meeting. His Excellency also spoke in very high terms of the manner in which Major Wooldridge had conducted his duties as Honorary Secretary, to whom, His Excellency remarked, was mainly due the credit for the regularity and successful issue of the proceedings of the meeting.

The following is a complete list of the prizes in the several matches, and the points made for them:—

I—INTER-REGIMENTAL—NATIVES.

Open to all Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Bombay Army.

200 YARDS.

	Pts	Rs.
1 Jemr Hoosein Khan, 9th N I	29	15
2 Havr Mahomed Khan, 27th N I	26	10
3 Pte Rhameter Bhalmeter, 21st N I	26	7
4 Pte Govind Metter, 3rd N I	26	7
5 Naik Lall Khan, 9th N I	25	7
6 Pte Gugadher Ahier, 9th N I	25	5
7 Jemr Ragnac Dawan, 2nd N I	24	5
8 Pte Anna Sawant, 9th N I	24	5
9 ,, Dhondoo Suchpal, 4th N I	24	5
10 Naik Musafer Khan, 27th N I	24	5
11 Havr Shaik Mahomed, 16th N I	24	3
12 Pte Mannak Pandnak, 9th N I	23	3
13 ,, Fazuldeen, 30th N I	23	3
14 ,, Narien Mitbower, 17th N I	23	3
15 Pte Manajeeran Sinday, 23rd N L I	23	3

500 YARDS.

	Pts	Rs.
1 Lce Nk Dowlutrao Surway, 23rd N L I	30	15
2 Naik Sirputjee Salvey, 9th N I	28	10
3 Lce Neik Shaik Currim, 9th N I	28	7
4 Naik Lall Khan, 9th N I	27	7
5 Pte Bhammetter Balmetter, 21st N I	27	7
6 Pte Fazzul Din, 30th N I	25	5
7 ,, Shaik Abdool, 4th N I	25	5
8 ,, Shaik Hussen, 17th N I	25	5
9 ,, Shaik Hoosein, 28th N I	24	5
10 Duff Fatta Alli, 2nd Cavalry	24	5
11 Pte Shaik Aroon, 17th N I	24	3
12 Lce Naik Lucknac Itnac, 2nd N I	24	3
13 Hav Inderjeet, 9th N I	23	3
14 Pte Vitoojeerao Soorway, 19th N I	23	3
15 Sowar Mustaya Khan, Poona H.	23	3
Highest aggregate at 200 and 500 yards.		
Pte Bhametter Balmeter, 21st N I	53	10

II.—THE MARKSMEN'S CONTEST.

FOR THE BRITISH ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS.

Open to all men who became Marksmen in their last Annual Course of Musketry.

1 Lce Corpl Salnow, G. I. P. R. Vol.	30	20
2 Pte R. Davis, 2nd R Lancr Regt	30	15
3 ,, J Pool, 2nd Rl Lancr Regt	29	10
4 Lce Corpl Murray, 2nd Bn E Y R	29	10
5 Lce Corpl Lyons, 1st Worcr Regt	28	10
6 Lce Corpl Burner, E Y Regt	27	10
7 Lce Corpl Clabby, Bombay Vol	27	5
8 Pte Pearse, Royal Irish Fus	27	5
9 Sergt Griffiths, Lancr Fus	26	5
10 Pte Bond, E Y Regiment	26	5
11 Pte Rolstein, Royal Irish Fus	26	5
12 Cr Sergt Allen, E Y Regiment	26	5

III.—THE MARKSMAN'S CONTEST for the Native Army:—

Prize	Pts	Rs.
1 Pte Bhimajee Siedut, 17th N I	27	15
2 ,, Ram Sing, 27th N I	27	10
3 ,, Fazuldeen, 30th N I	26	8
4 ,, Shaik Kadur, 28th N I	26	8
5 ,, Anna Sawunt, 9th N I	26	8
6 ,, Naik Coostan DeSouza, 9th N I	25	5
7 ,, Shaik Chand, 23rd N L I	25	5
8 ,, Bhugwan Sowritee, 20th N I	24	3
9 Hav Elmeter Gunmeter, 21st N I	24	3
10 Hav Inderjeet, 9th N. I	24	3

IV.—THE DECCAN CUP.

	Points	Prize
1 Winning Team Royal Irish Fusiliers	318	The Cup
2 Highest Individual Score Volunteer Major, Bombay Vol	60	Rs. 20

V—POONA CUP.

	Points	Prize
1st Winning Team Bombay Volunteers	305	Cup
2nd Highest Individual Score Sergt Gidney, G I P R Vol	62	Rs. 20

VI.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Presented by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Open to European Soldiers of all Grades serving in the Bombay Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Dr Thoms, R Iris Fus	56	50
2 Pte Hall, do	54	30
3 ,, Turner do	53	15
4 S I of Mus Wilmot, Rifle Bde	53	15
5 Pte Callaghan, 1st Worcester	53	15
6 ,, Large Lanc. Fus	51	10
7 ,, Pearse R Irish Fus	51	10
8 Corpl Maynard Rifle Bde	50	10
9 Sergt Elliot 1st Worcester	50	10
10 S I Mus Private—North Staff	50	10
11 Private Bourner, E Y Regt	50	5
12 L Corpl Bowler 1st Worcester	49	5
13 ,, Connolly do	49	5
14 Pte Webb N Stafford	48	5
15 ,, Barrett R Lancaster	48	5
16 Sergt Millet do	47	5
17 Pte Bond, E Y Regt	47	5
18 ,, Pool R Lancaster	46	5
19 Sergt. Major Hoey, Rifle Bde	46	5
20 S. I. of Mus Doyle E Y Regt	46	5

3 Men counted out.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Open to all Grades of the Native Army serving in the Bombay Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Pte Shaik Babun, 23rd N L I	52	30
2 Cr Hav Shaik Kodabux, 1st N I	50	20
3 Pte Dewnac Bhognac, 14th N I	47	10
4 ,, Rambarossa Kahar, 23rd N L I	47	10
5 ,, Lce Nk Shaik Currim, 9th N I	47	13
6 ,, Lce Naik Dowlutrao Survey, 23rd N L I	46	7
7 Jr Hoosein Khan, 9th N I	45	7
8 Lce Nk Cristnajee Cuddum, 9th N I	45	7
9 Naik Lall Khan, 9th N I	45	7
10 Pte Jowarker Sing, 14th N I	45	7
11 ,, Ambajee Moray, 5th N I	44	5
12 ,, Isram, 3rd N L I	43	5
13 Lce Naik Cristna Jagtab, 26th N I	42	5
14 Hav Shaik Mahomed, 16th N I	42	5
15 Pte Shaik Hyatulla, 23rd N L I	42	3
16 Naik Lacknac Calnac, 9th N I	42	3
17 Hav Cristnajee Metter, 9th N I	42	3
18 Pte Ramjee Jadow, 10th N. I	42	3
19 Hav Rutton Metter, 14th N I	42	3
20 Pte Balnac Ramnac, 21st N I	42	3

VIII.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

SQUAD TRIAL STAKES FOR EUROPEANS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Winning Squad, 2nd Bt E Y Regt	74	330
2 To the N C O Comdg the Winning Squad, presented by H E the Commander-in-Chief, S I Mus Doyle 2nd Bn E Y Regiment		50
		380

IX. SQUAD TRIAL STAKES FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Winning Squad, 23rd N L I	100	220
2 To N C O Comdg Winning Squad, presented by H E the C-in-C, Cr Havr Sk Bodun, 23rd N L I		30
		250

X.—THE KIRKEE STAKES.

Open to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry in the Bombay Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Corpl Hurford A 2 R A	50	20
2 Q M Serjt Mackey A-2 R A	47	15
3 Corporal Boon A-2 ,,	47	10
4 Gr. Mangan D-2 ,,	45	5
5 ,, Masterson D-2 ,,	43	5
6 Pte Guire, 17th Lancers	41	5

XI.—THE GUNESH KHIND STAKES.

Open to all Native Officers. Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Governor's Body Guard, Sappers and Miners, Native Artillery and Cavalry serving in the Bombay Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Resr Weel Mahomed, 2nd Light Cavalry	44	15
2 Sowr Mostaja Khan, Poona Horse	42	10
3 Sowr Harri Rao, Poona Horse	42	5
4 Sowr Mussafar Khan Poona Horse	37	3
5 Dufr Shaik Abdool Raymon, 2nd Light Cavalry	36	3
Highest individual Score in matches X and XI, Corpl. Hurford, A-2 Royal Artillery		Rs. 30

XII.—THE VOLUNTEER PRIZES.

Open to all Effective Volunteers in India.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Sergt Fido, B V R	50	40
2 Lce Corpl Sallnow, G I P Vol	49	25
3 Vol Slidell, G I P Vol	46	20
4 Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol	45	15
5 Corpl Seymour, G I P Vol	44	15
6 Lce Corpl Sharpe, Bom V R	43	10
7 Sergt Osborne, G I P Vol	43	10
8 Vol Brown, Bom Vol	43	10
9 Vol Bethell, G I P Vol	43	10
10 Lce Corpl Clabby, Bom Vol	43	10

XIII.—THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Open to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs
1 A silver watch presented by Brigadier General Lyttelton Annesley, Adjutant General, Bombay Army—Private P Turner, Royal Irish Fusiliers	31	
2 Pte Boland, Royal Lanc Regt	30	20
3 Pte Hill, E Y Regiment	29	15
4 Drummer Breen, E Y Regiment	28	10
5 Pte Bourner, E Y Regiment	28	10
6 Pte Green, Royal Lanc Regt	28	5
7 Lce Corpl Savage, N Stafd Regt	27	5
8 Pte Smith, 1st Worcester Regt	27	5
9 Pte Joynson, Lancashire Fus	27	5
10 Pte Barratt, R Lancashire Fus	26	5

XIV.—THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Open to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs
1 A silver watch presented by Brigadier-General Lyttelton Annesley, Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. Lce Naik Lucknac Itnac, 2nd N I	25	
2 Havr Khodabux, 1st N I	25	15
3 Pte Malee Dhauger, 26th N I	24	10
4 Naik Shaik Jeynoodeen, 21st N I	24	7
5 Naik Shaik Khodabux, 21st N I	23	7
6 Lce Naik Suduac Gudnac, 10th N I	21	5
7 Naik Lucknac Calnac, 9th N I	21	3
8 Naik Dhewnac Bhagnac, 14th N I	20	3
9 Pte Rag Metter, 28th N I	20	3
10 Pte Govid Metter, 3rd N I	10	3

XV.—THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REVOLVER PRIZE.

Open to Native Officers only of the Bombay Army.

	Pts.	Rs.
1. A Revolver presented by Brigadier-General Lyttelton Annesley, Adjutant-General— Jemr. Alla Bux, 2nd Lt. Cavy	40	
2. Resr Wallee Mahomed, 2nd Lt. Cy	36	25
3. Resr Sk Rahim Toola 2nd Lt Cay	34	15

XVI.—THE LYTTELTON ANNESLEY PRIZE.

Open to teams of four men from each battery of Artillery and Squadron of European and Native Cavalry belonging to the Bombay Presidency; also to the Central India Horse.

	Points	Rs.
1st.—A Silver Watch presented by the Adjutant to the Commander of the best team— Quarter Master Sergt J W Mackey		
2nd.—Best team of Europeans A-2 Royal Artillery	138½	70
3rd.—Best team of Natives 2nd Light Cavalry 2nd Squadron	131	50
4th.—2nd Best team of Europeans Nil		
5th.—2nd Best team of Natives Poona Horse 1st Squadron	126	20

EXTRA PRIZE.

A Silver Watch presented by the Adjutant-General to the Commander of the best Native Team—Kote Duffr. Anwar Khan, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Light Cavalry.

XVII.—THE NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all grades, European and Native Army and Volunteers who have never won a prize of the value of ten rupees at any Public Rifle Meeting.

	Points	Rs.
1 Drummer Toms, Roy Irish Fus	57	30
2 Private Fuller, Roy Irish Fus	54	20
3 ,, Webb, North Stafford	54	10
4 ,, Yates, Lan Fus	53	10
5 Vol Stephens, Bom Vol	51	
6 Private Davis, Roy Lan Fus	50	5
7 Sergt Instr Doyler East York	50	5
8 Private Gavin, Roy Irish Fus	50	5
9 Gunner Masterson, D-2 R A	50	5
10 Private Brown, Roy Lan Fus	49	5

XVIII—THE MUSKETRY CUP.

Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Musketry Inspection Staff. Open to teams of six from any Corps. European or Native Army and Volunteers. Rifle Associations, or Rifle Clubs in this Presidency.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 North Stafford Regt.	323	100 & the Cup.
To the highest aggregate individual score in the competition— 2 Lce Corp J. Savage, North Staff Regt	62	30
Highest Score made by a Native Team— 9th Regt. N. I.	302	50

XIX—THE RAPIDITY-ACCURACY MATCH.

Contested for by Squads of eight men from any Regiment, Corps, Rifle Club, Association or Department in the Presidency under Command of a Non-Commissioned Officer. British and Native Troops to compete separately.

Prizes for Natives.

	Pts.	Rs.	as.
1 9th Regt. N. I.	213	26	10
2 14th Regt. N. I.	187	13	6

No European team competed for this match, one only having entered.

XX.—THE OFFICERS' PRIZE.

Open to all Officers of the Army, Navy and Volunteers.

	Pts.	Rs
1 Lieut. F. Slater, Royal Engineers	52	70
2 Col Laughton, Bo Staff Corps	49	50
3 Lieut Scallon, 23rd N L I	47	30

XXI—CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING STAKES

Open to Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards Soldiers nominated by their respective Regim The Central Meeting Silver Medal and a Cup

1 Pte Hall, Royal Irish Fusiliers
2 Seet Major Hoey, Rifle Brigade
3 Pte White, Lanc Fus
4 Corpl Kemp, Rifle Brigade
5 Lce Corpl Murray, East York
6 Pte O'Brien, Lanc Regt
7 Col Laughton, Bombay S Cor
8 Naik Lall Khan, 9th N I
9 Pte Wilson East York
10 Havr Mirza Mahomed Be

XXII—THE SMALL BORE MATCH.

	Pts.	Pze
1 Capt Ternan, 14th N I	46	Cup value Rs 50
2 Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee	44	,, 30
3 Sgt I of Mus Wilmot, Rfl Bgde.	42	,, 20

XXIII—THE LADIES' PLATE.

Restricted to Lady Members of the Meeting who have subscribed Rs. 10 to the Fund, who may nominate a Subscriber of the like amount to fire for them.

	Pts.	
A Gold Bracelet, value Rs 70. Mrs. Tooth nominated Ar Sergt Tooth, O Dept	42	
2 Miss Smith, nominated Captain Philip, B V R	41	Rs. 50
3 Mrs. Fido, nominated Vol Fido, B Vol R	40	30

XXIV.—THE DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Pete Gawthorpe, R IF	33	30
2 L Corpl Savage, N Staffd	32	20
3 ,, Richardson G I P V	32	15
4 Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd N L I	32	15
5 Sergt I of Mus Wilmott Rifle Bde	31	10
6 L Corpl Clarke, 1st Worcester	31	10
7 Pte Hall R I Fus	31	10
8 Pte Webb, N Staffd	31	10
9 Corpl Kemp, Rifle Bde	30	5
10 Pte Muldoon, E York	30	5
11 ,, Fuller, R I Fus	30	5
12 ,, Shaik Babun, 23rd N LI	30	5
13 ,, Gonnac Ramnac, 21st N. I	30	5
14 Corpl Rendall, B Vol	30	5
15 Pte Robinson N Staffd	29	5

Five men counted out.

XXV.—THE RIFLE OAKS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Drr Toms, R I Fus	58	30
2 Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd N L I	57	20
3 Subdr Samuel Sukajee, 2nd N I	57	15
4 Corpl Seymour, G I P Vol	57	15
5 Cr Sergt Otto, G I P Vol	55	10
6 Cr Sergt Thomas, Rifle Brigade	55	10
7 Pte Hall, Royal Iris Fusiliers	54	10
8 Vol Fido, Bombay Vol	53	10
9 Drr Mole, North Staffordshire	53	5
10 Pte King, Royal Irish Fusiliers	53	5
11 Lce Nk Cristnajee Cuddum, 9th N I	53	5
12 Pte Manajeerao Sinday, 23rd N L I	52	5
13 Sergt Major O'Neill, Rl Lancs	52	5
14 Pte White, Lan Fusiliers	52	5
15 Sergt Adams, Royal Lan	52	5

XXVI.—THE RIFLE DERBY.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Pte P Turner, R I Fus	56	30
2 Pte Hall, R I Fus	55	20
3 Lce Corpl Savage, North Staff	54	15
4 Col Laughton, Bo S C	53	15
5 Pte Barker, R I Fus	53	15
6 ,, Bourner, East York	52	10
7 ,, White, Lanc Fus	52	10
8 Corpl Whitty, G I P R Vol	52	10
9 ,, Twiss, G I P R Vol	52	5
10 Pte Roiste in, Rl Fus	51	5
11 ,, Robinson, North Staff	51	5
12 ,, Shaik Chand, 23rd N L I	50	5
13 ,, Green, 2nd Royal Lanc	50	5
14 Sergt Otto, G I P Vol	56	5
15 Pte Booth, York	49	5

XXVII.—THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

The points made in Matches XXIV, XXV, XXVI and XXVII count towards these prizes.

	Pts.	Rs.
N. I. R. A. Siver Medal won by		
1 Private Hall, R. I. Fus	164	30
2 Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd N. L. I	160	20
3 Lce Corpl J Savage, North Staff	154	15
4 Cr Sergt Otto, G I P R Vol	149	15
5 Vol Fido, Bombay Vol	148	10
6 Corpl Seymour, G I P R Vol	147	10
7 Private P Turner, R I Fus	146	10
8 Private Gawthorpe, R I Fus	145	10
9 Drr Toms, R I Fus	144	5
10 Private King, R I Fus	144	5
11 Cr Sergt Smith, East Yorkshire	143	5
12 Sergt Gidney, G I P R Vol	142	5
13 Private White, Lanc Fus	141	5
14 Pte Davis, Rl. Lancr. Regiment	141	5
15 Corpl Whitty, G I P R Vol	141	5

Two men counted out.

XXVIII THE RIFLE GATHERING STAKES.

200 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Sergt Gidney, G I P R Vol	31	25
2 Pte Pearse, Royal I Fus	29	20
3 Lieut Adam Smith, B V R	29	15
4 Corpl Seymor, G I P V	27	10
5 Sergt Maj Hoey, Rifle Brigade	27	10
6 Lce Corpl Savage, North Staff	27	5
7 Naik Lall Khan, 9th N I	26	5
8 Pte King, Royal Iris Fus	26	5
9 Hav Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th N I	26	5
0 Hav Inderjeet, 9th N I	26	5

300 yards.

1 Lieut Adam Smith, B V R	30	25
2 Pte Brown, Rifle Brigade	27	20
3 Sergt Gidney, G I P	25	15
4 Lce Corpl Salnow, G I P	24	10
5 Cr Sergt Thomas, Rifle Brigade	24	10
6 Pte Gavin, Royal I Fus	24	5
7 Pte Oonkaboogwa, 23rd N L I	24	5
8 Pte Wilson, East York	24	5
9 Pte Kinng, R I F	24	5
10 Vol Fido, B V R	23	5

One man counted out.

500 yards.

1 Pte P Turner, R I F	33	25
2 Pte Jepson, Lance Fus	33	20
3 Drr. E Toms, R I Fus	32	15
4 Sergt I of Mus Wilmot, Rifle Brigade	32	10
5 Lc Corpl Selstone, R I F	32	10
6 Pte H Large, Lanc Fus	31	5
7 Ar Sergt Tooth, Ordnance Dept	31	5
8 Sergt Lindon, Rifle Bde	31	5
9 Corpl Whitty, G I P R Vol	31	5
10 Pte Wilson, East York	31	5

600 yards.

1 Corpl Seymour, G I P R Vol	31	25
2 Sergt I of Mus Wilmot, Rifle Cde	32	20
3 Lce Corpl Murray, East York	30	15
4 Pte Robinson, North Staff	30	10
5 Pte Largo, Lanc Fus	28	10
6 Pte Hall, R I Fus	28	5
7 Pte Davis, R Lancaster	28	5
8 Vol Fido, B V, R	28	5
9 Corpl Jackson, R Bde	28	5
10 Pte Turner, R I Fus	27	5

One man counted out.

700 YARDS.

1 Lieut Whitehead, B V R	34	25
2 Pte Robinson, North Staff	34	20
3 Naik Sirputjee Salvey, 9th N I	34	15
4 Sergt I of Mus Wilmot, R Bde	33	10
5 Vol Brown, B V R	32	10
6 Pte Shaik Hyertulla, 23rd N L I	32	5
7 Sergt Kees, B V R	30	5
8 Lce Corporal Palmer, R I Fus	30	5
9 Lce Naik Shaik Currim, 9th N I	30	5
10 Pte Mills, R I F	29	5

7 Men counted out.

800 YARDS.

1 Pte Gawthorpe, R I Fus	30	25
2 Pte Shaik Hyertoola, 23rd N L I	30	25
3 Lce Corpl Savage, North Stafford Regt	28	15
4 Armr Sergt Tooth, Ordec Dept	28	10
5 Capt Phillips, B V R	28	10
6 Sergt Major Hoey, Rifle Brigade	28	5
7 Cr Sergt, Smith, East York	28	5
8 Pte King, R I Fus	27	5
9 Dr R Toms, R I Fus	27	5
10 Sergt I of Mus Wilmott, Rifle Bde	27	5

1 Man counted out.

900 YARDS.

1 Pte Turner R I Fus	28	25
2 Pte Robinson, North Staff	26	20
3 Pte Gawthorpe, R I Fus	26	15
4 Lce Corpl Murray, East York	25	10
5 Lce Corpl Clabby B V R	24	10
6 Mr D Puddumjee	23	5
7 Cr Havr Shaik Rodum, 23rd N L I	23	5
8 Lce Corpl. Canty, R. I. F.	23	5
9 Sergt Kees, B V R	23	5
10 Sergt Griffith, Lanc Fus	23	5

2 counted out.

Highest Aggregate Score—
Hyderabad R A Silver Medal—
Pte P Turner, R I F—175 Points.

XXIX:—SIR SALAR JUNG'S PRIZE.

Rupees 100 presented by Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, G C S I.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Drummer Toms, Royal I Fus	30	50*
2 Corporal Seymour, G I P R	29	30
3 Private Fazuldeen, 30th N I	28	20
4 ,, White, Lanc Fus	27	10
5 Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd N L I	27	10
6 Dufr Shaik Hoosein, 2nd Lt Cav	27	5
7 Pte Babnac Ramnac, 21st N I	27	5
8 Lce Corpl Savage, North Staff	28	5
9 Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol	25	5
10 Vol Fido, B V R	25	5

*A Cup value Rs. 50.

XXX.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

A Cup value Rs. 100, presented by His Excellency the Right Hon: Sir James Fergusson, Bart. K. G. M. G., C. I. E.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 A Cup value Rs. 100 Pte Robinson, North Stafford	64	
2 Corpl Seymour, G I P R Vol	63	30
3 Pte J Turner, R I Fus	61	20
4 ,, Hall ,, ,,	60	15
5 ,, Pearse ,, ,,	60	15
6 ,, Davis, R Lan	60	10
7 Lt Whitehead, B V R	59	10
8 Corpl Kemp, R Bde	58	10
9 Ar Sergt Tooth, Ord Dept	57	5
10 Sergt Kees, B V R	57	
11 Corpl Whity, G I P R Vol	57	
12 Lce Corpl Sellstone, R I Fus	56	

XXXI—THE M. B. L. RIFLE HANDIC

1 Pte Rolstein, Rl Irish Fus
2 ,, Mills, Rl Irish Fus
3 ,, Baker, Rl Irish Fus
4 Colonel Laughton, Bo. Staff Corps
5 Pte King, Rl Irish Fus
6 Sergt Otto, G I P R Vol
7 Capt Ternan, 14th N I
8 Corpl Seymour, G I P R Vol
9 Armourer Sergt Tooth, Or
10 Vol Stephens, Bombay

XXXII.—THE E

Contributed by Mercha

1 Dr Toms, R I Fu
A Silver Cup, valu
Watson & Co.
2 Sgt Maj Hoe
An Aneroid b
meter, in case,
Treacher & Co
3 Ice Nai
An Oil P
pre
4 Pt
A Clo
Jussu

XXXIII.—SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEES' PRIZE.

Rupees 100 presented by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee.

	A Cup value Rs. 50 Pts.	Rs.
1 Pte Muldoon, East York	61	
2 Lce Corpl Palmer, R I Fus	59	30
3 Sergt Major Hoey, Rifle Bde	59	20
4 Pte Turner, R I Fus	58	15
5 Pte Pearse, R I Fus	58	15
6 Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol	57	10
7 Lce Corp Nelson, G I P Vol	57	10
8 Dr. K Breen, East York	57	10
9 Armr Sergt Tooth, Ord Dept	57	5
10 Cr. Sgt Otto, G I P Vol	56	5
11 Pte Webb, North Stafford	56	5
12 Sergt Mellitt, Royal Lancaster	56	5
13 Dr R Toms, R. I Fus	56	5
14 Sergt Lindon, Rifle Bde	55	5
15 Dr R Mole, North Stafford	55	5

3 men counted out.

XXXIV.—THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

The Score made in the Deccan Sweep Stakes, Rifle Gathering Stakes, Sir Salar Jung's Prize, the Governor's Prize, the M B L Rifle Handicap and K B Pudumjee Pestonjee's Prize, with the Score made in this match are counted towards these prizes.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 W I R A Medal and Rs 30. Pte P Turner, R I F	422	30
2 ,, King R I F	413	20
3 Armr Sergt Tooth, Ord Dept	404	15
4 Dr K Toms, R I F	402	15
5 Corpl Seymour, G I P R Vol	399	10
6 Sergt Major Hoey, R Bde	398	10
7 Sergt I of Mus Wilmott	396	10
8 Pto Hall, R I F	395	10
9 Sergt. Gidney, G I P R Vol	391	5
10 Col Laughton, B Staff Corps	390	5
11 Vol Fido, B V R	388	5
12 Pte Gawthorpe, R I F	382	5
13 Cr Sergt Otto, G I P R Vol	376	5
14 Lce Corpl Clabby, B V R	374	5
15 Cr Sgt Thomas, R Bde	373	5

XXXV.—THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

The points made in Matches XXV XXVI, and XXVIII, with the score made in this Match towards these prizes.

1 S I R A Medal and Rs. 30. Pte Turner, R I F	335	30
2 Sergt Ins Wilmott, R Brigade	321	20
3 Pte King, R I F	320	15
4 Dr. Toms, R I F	318	15
5 Pte Davis, 2nd R. Lan	317	10
6 Col Laughton, B S C	313	10
7 Color Sergt Smith, E Y. R	312	10
8 Pte Gawthorpe, R I F	310	10
9 Serjt Major Hoey, R Bde	309	5
10 Pte Hall, R I F	308	5
11 Ar Sergt Tooth, Ord Dep	305	5
12 Sergt Gidney, G I P Vol	304	5
13 Vol Vi do, B V R	304	5
14 Corpl Seymour, G I P Vol	300	5
15 Sergt Kees, B V R	297	5

XXXVI THE VICEROY'S PLATE.

DIVIDED INTO TWO STAGES.

First Stage.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 National Rifle Association Silver Medal and a Cup value Rs. 75 Pte Dryland, Forth Staff	83	
2 Lce Corpl Savage, North Staff	83	50
3 Naik Sirputjee Salvey, 9th N I	81	30
4 Pte Millis, R I Fus	79	20
5 Lieut Whitehead, B V R	78	15
6 Pte Turner, R I F	78	15
7 Cr Sergt Otto, G I P R Vol	77	15
8 Pte Pearse, R I F	77	15
9 Pte White, Lanc Fus	77	15
10 Cr Sergt Coles, 1st Worcester	77	15
11 Dr R Toms, R I Fus	76	10
12 Pte Hall, R I Fus	76	10
13 Cr Sergt Thomas, Rifle Bde	75	10
14 Lce Corpl Osborne, G I P R Vol	75	10
15 ,, ,, Richardson	75	10
16 Pte Green, Rl. Lancers	74	10
17 Sergt I of Mus Wilmot, Rifle Bde	74	10
18 Pte King, R I Fus	74	10
19 Corpl Kemp, Rifle Bde	74	10
20 Lc Corpl Sallnow, G I P R Vol	73	10

4 Counted out.

2ND STAGE.

Restricted to the 30 best shots in the 1st Stage.

1 H E the Viceroy's Cup value		Rs. 200
		Points
Sergt Copeland, North Staff		75
2 The Central Meeting Bronze Medal Lce Corpl Clabby, B V R		73

XXXVII—THE CHAMPION'S CONTEST

The Scores made in matches XXIV, XXV XXVI XXVIII, XXIX, XXX and XXXIII together with the score made in this match, are counted for these Prizes.

	Points	Rs.
1 Central Meeting Gold Medal Pte. P Turner R I Fus	513	
2 Sergt Major Hoey, R Bde	511	50
3 Pte Hall, R I Fus	508	40
4 Dr Toms, R I Fus		
5 Lce Corpl Savage, North		
6 Vol Fido, B Vol R		20
7 Pte King, R I Fus	494	20
8 Sergt I of Mus Wilmot, R Bde	493	15
9 Cr Sergt Smith East York	490	15
10 Col Laugton, Bom Staff Corps	488	10
11 Sergt Gidney, G I P R Vol	482	10
12 Cr. Sergt Otto, G I P R Vol	482	10
Highest Aggregate in 3 distances—Sergt Major Hoey, Rifle Brigade	89	30

XXXVIII—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.

	Pts	Rs
1 Vol Fido, B V R	19	40
2 Capt Burgess, Bengal Staff Corps	18	30
3 Lieut Slater, R E	16	20

XXXIX—THE REVOLVER MATCH.

25 YARDS.

	Pts.	Rs.
1 Lieut Yorstoun, 16th N I	19	
2 Capt Burgess, Bengal S C	16	
3 Col Sibthorpe, 9th N I	16	

35 YARDS.

1 Lieut Godfrey, 9th N I	24	
2 Lieut Searle, 16th N I	22	
3 Lieut Yorstoun, 16th N I	22	

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.—The barometer has risen, except in British Burmah and the south of Madras. The depression recently noticed is apparently slowly filling up, but a small fresh centre is forming over Upper Bengal. The wind continues westerly and north-westerly generally, but on the Arrakan coast it is south-easterly, in Assam and Darjeeling easterly, and at Patna north-easterly. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces generally the wind is light and variable. Cloudless skies continue in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and Bombay. In Assam, Bengal, and Burmah the weather is very cloudy, and rain has fallen, but not heavily. Rain to-day:—Dhubri, 2 inches; Burdwan, 1¼ inch; Calcutta, 1 inch; Dacca, ¾ inch; Colombo, ½ inch. Previously, Dinagepore had 5 inches; Gauhati, 2 inches; Mozufferpore, 1½ inch; Nowgong, 1¼ inch; and Gorakhpore 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(6th October, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and fo
	Ins.	Dgs.	
Kurrachee	29·917	84	
Surat	·921		
Bombay	·933		
Ratnagiri	·919		
Karwar	·91		
Mangalore			
Calicut			
Cochin			
Masulipatam			
Madras			
Negapatam			

STENOGRAPHY SUPERSEDED.

AN invention is reported from Germany as being very much talked of, which is intended to abolish the art of shorthand. A machine, called a "glossograph," consists of six levers, forming a sort of cage, each communicating with a tracing pencil. A speaker puts his tongue into the cage. The levers, following every movement of the organ of speech, set the pencils in motion, and these convey to the paper an easily legible character corresponding to the produced sound. It is not, however, suggested that the orator or lecturer should himself endeavour to speak with his tongue in a cage—a process throws the feats of Demosthenes with pebbles into the shade. The reporter is to sit in this uncomfortable position, and is to repeat the words of the speaker as nearly coincidently as he can. Thus the quickest conversation should be taken down with ease offhand. Whether the reporters are to follow the speaker in an audible chorus we have not been able to gather; but, presumably, it will be enough if they take due care to wag their tongues in unison. It would be curious also to know how far the written signs produced would be modified by the idiosyncracies of the reporters—whether Mr. Gladstone might not occasionally find himself gifted with the results of a rich brogue from Cork, and how the letter H might occasionally fare. The gentlemen, amateur and professional, who amuse themselves, and sometimes their friends, by giving imitations of eminent actors, are evidently favoured by the glossograph with an unexpected field for their abilities as the reporters of the future. But the pleasantest point in connection with the invention from a public point of view is that it chiefly consists of that grand desideratum—a cage for the tongue.—*Globe.*

AMERICAN WINE.

ACCORDING to Longfellow, it is one of the properties and peculiarities of Catawba wine not to give the headache. That may possibly depend on the quantities in which it is consumed. Whisky of a particular kind has been praised on the ground, so difficult to establish, that there is "not a headache in a hogshead of it." It would be much to say for Catawba wine that there is not a headache in a single bottle of it. But the statement made by the poet on the subject is put forth in no such limited form; and it is accompanied by the assertion that the sparkling wines of the Old World (including, we must suppose, the finest growths of Champagne) rack the brain, ruin the nerves, and play havoc generally with the constitution. The licence permitted to poets from the earliest literary ages includes, of course, the right to exalt the merits of all they admire, and to depreciate all that for the moment they are not inclined to praise. But after due allowance has been made for the exaggeration inseparable from the lyrical celebration of one particular kind of wine at the expense of its hitherto more fortunate rivals, there is much to be said in plain prose for Catawba; and, taking into account the question of cheapness, much more on the other side of the Atlantic than here. There are other American wines less known to fame than Catawba which may possibly be worthy of being mentioned in the same stanza, but which have somehow missed their bard. Official reports, meanwhile, and dealers' advertisements may do something for them; and it appears that a serious attempt is being made to bring them to the notice of the American public—primarily for the very reason to which Longfellow attaches such just importance: that they do not cause headache. The American wine claims for the present to be primitive and pure; and it has been pointed out that if Americans would take to it generally the prevalent taste for spirits might die out, and the Americans become a wine-drinking instead of a whisky-drinking people.

The substitution of gently stimulating wine for heating and intoxicating spirits could not but have a good effect on the health and morals of the population. For some time, however, it may safely be said that the cost of the wine—though, being of native growth, it is, of course, free from the heavy duties levied upon imported wines—would be an obstacle in the way of its general consumption. It is useless to tell people what is good for their health if it does not at the same time please their taste and suit their pockets. The wine-drinking class in America is at present very small indeed, much smaller even than in our vineless England; and there is, perhaps, rather more chance of its being increased from the ranks of those who, without being teetotallers, [illegible] water as a rule, than from the ranks of habitual dram-drinkers, who, in the alleged incapacity of Catawba to give a headache would see a cause for grave reproach.

[illegible] a Treatise on Modern Festivals," [illegible] the whole character of a nation may [illegible] by the adoption of some particular [illegible] and it occurred to Count von Moltke, when in his young days he was attached to the Turkish army as military instructor, that the disposition of the Turks, so turbulent when they first entered Europe, now so inactive, might have been altered by a long course of perpetual pipe [illegible] Dupont, who in his once popular [illegible] reflecting on its sad condition, he looked at his well-filled glass and congratulated himself on being an inhabitant of a more favoured country. Pierre Dupont, if he were living now, would have to lament over the decadence of the French vine; and also over the dishonesty, if not of the French vine-grower, at least of the French vine merchant. The evil begun by the phylloxera is completed by the adulterator; and thanks to the malignant influences both of nature and of art, the wine of France is far indeed, both as regards quantity and quality, from being what it used to be.

The brilliant but hectical author of "La Vie de Bohéme," after describing champagne as "epileptic lemonade" declared that "the first duty of wine was to be red." That also seems to be the opinion of a good number of those unestimable persons known as "wine merchants' chemists," who prepare a decoction of fuchsia, which gives the colour of red wine to diluted potato-spirits and at the same time causes a very serious malady to those who for any length of time consume the gaudy but deleterious mixture. If, as Henry Murger had somehow persuaded himself, it is "the first duty of wine to be red," there are plenty of London doctors just now, according to whom it is the first duty of their patients to abstain from red wine. Perhaps, however, what they mean by red wine is spirits and water coloured with fuchsia juice, and—in the case of high-priced concoctions—flavoured with an admixture of Spanish wine or, by a rare exception, genuine wine of Bordeaux. The difficulty of getting pure wine, and the danger of drinking impure wine—especially when its impurity is due to the presence, among other objectionable ingredients, of the juice of the fuchsia—may well have the effect of driving wine-drinkers in their despair to water. In France what wahal the phylloxera spares the vine doctor spoils. In this country it is for most persons quite impossible to guard against the insidious practices of adulterators; abusing in their perversity the discoveries of chemical science. But the Americans, like the Australians, are more fortunate. They have only to turn from the the injurious and in time fatal juice of the French fuchsia to the harmless and even healthful juice of their own grapes; and we may hope to see the day when in the United States pure wines of native growth will drive from [illegible] market alike the injurious wine mixtures im[illegible]d from abroad and the less costly but equally [illegible]us whiskies of home manufacture.—*St. [illegible] Gazette.*

SEPOYS AT SEA.

SUEZ, August 27.

[illegible] ith which I have come from [illegible] e corps, not only by reason [illegible] guished service, but also of [illegible] *el*, some account of the [illegible] men, their daily round [illegible] ish readers, and be [illegible] her regiments of [illegible] herefore, making [illegible] "cooking" and [illegible] os, and the [illegible] rifice, as [illegible] of men [illegible] astes. [illegible] demned." The men's drinking water, condensed from sea-water at an expenditure of a half-penny per gallon, is as sweet as if it had been drawn fresh from the spring.

As explained to me by one of the non-cookers, the practice has no relation whatever to Brahminical notions on the uncleanness of the Kalapanis. The ocean does not pollute; but the vessel, said my orthodox informant, is polluted by the contact of Europeans, Muossulmans, and other folk of low caste or no caste. There would be no harm in a Brahmin sepoy's cooking his rations on the sea, and in, say, a boat which no outcaste or no low caste man had touched. Or, again, suppose a Brahmin carpenter went to work with his plane on the ship's deck, and planed off a portion of its surface, his sepoy caste fellow might cook and eat on that spot without losting caste in this world and his soul in the next. But, said my friend, he must eat it on the very spot where it is cooked; he must cook his own food with his own hands, and no one must touch the spot nor the person of the cooker during the process of cooking or eating—otherwise the food and the place become defiled. Not only so, but the cooker himself must remain on the spot all the time, from the beginning of the culinary operation to the swallowing of the last mouthful; if he steps outside the charmed circle, it will be all up with him—he will have to throw his victuals to the sharks, send for the carpenter, and begin afresh. Even if no dire accident of the kind occurs, he must, if he means to use the same spot again, purify it most carefully after eating, and take care that it is not polluted during the interval. You can see at a glance what the inconvenience would be, I had almost said the nuisance of 296 square yards of the ship's decks—I am allowing two square yards for every Brahmin sepoy—shaved clean marked off, and for fifteen days preserved as inviolate as if it were the most sacred portion of the Jewish tabernacle. You must not dispiso the gram-fed chivalry of Oudh. They thrived wel on their dry, unpalateable stuff and if you saw them march, with erect soldier-like bearing and swinging step, from shipboard to their camp at Suez you might have imagined that they had livel all their lives, like their conquerors and fellow-subjects, on roast beef. There is scarcely a man in the regiment under 5 feet 10 inches in height; hundreds of them are over 6 feet. Cookers and non-cookers—High Churchmen and Low Churchmen—are allowed to eat their food wherever and whenever they please.

It was amusing to listen to the conversation of the Sepoys after they passed out of the monsoon weather, and bagan to feel sufficiently comfortable to realise the grandeur and the wounder of the ocean. "How," I heard one of them exclaim to his comrades as, leaning with elbows crossed on the bulwark, they gazed over the sea—"how can the Sahibs know their way without landmarks? How did they contrivy to make straight for Aden without anything to show them the road, and after having been so many days from Bombay?" One sharp fellow suggested that the stars were the landmarks; but another put him down with the very obvious remark that no stars shone in the daytime. A third suggested, rather vaguely and weakly, that the English, having sailed to India for the first time too hundred years ago, mus necessarily have become quite familiar with the path, after so much practice. But then any two waves, any two expanses of sea, are as like each other as two peas; so that suggestion did not help them much. Besides, how did the first rush of Englishmen find their way? The whole thing was a puzzle. Shabash! They are a wonderful people, those English? One day, however, the vessel stopped in mid-sea for an hour or so. The Sepoys came up from the middle deck to find out what the matter was. And this was their explanation of the stoppage—the Captian Sahib and the Colonel Shib had lost their way, and were waiting for some passing vessel to ask them where to go. The flying fish also amazed Jack Sepoy, and started him on interesting discussion on the important logical topic of definition. A tall Rajput, beside whom I was standing, held stoutly that the winged creatures were chirria—birds. "No, brother," said a comrade, "though they can fly, they live in the water; therefore they are muchee—(fish)." "I know they live in the water," replied the other, "but they do fly, and therefore they are birds." Our native friends were most of all impressed, as, indeed they well might be, by the mysterious whiteness which spread over the face of the sea on two or three dark nights during our voyage.

On the 16th, about mid-day, we were in the latitude of Mecca, a most lucky coincidence for all good Moslems on board, because the 16th was the day of one of their great feasts, the Bukr-eed, or goat festival. The Bukr-eed is the Mahomedan Passover. The faithful trace it to Abraham's sacrifice of his son, but whereas the Christians say that Abraham offered up a ram the Mahommedans maintain that a goat was the victim; also that Ish- [illegible] I am afraid that for some time, while on board ship, they had been praying in a manner wholy regardless of latitudes and longitudes, and some of them had strongly objected to any departure from the ritual of their forefathers. This, I was assured of, by one of themselves. However, even the slowest witted among them at last saw that the direction of Mecca, and not their ancestor's particular attitude, was the real point at issue.—*Daily News' Correspondent.*

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

(BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.)

THE supposed necessity for moving only as France moved and only when France moved, is not the only difficulty from which during the last few months we have escaped more by good luck than good management. A few months ago, the notion that Arabi was at the head of a National party was a serious stumbling-block in the way of our Government.

Events, and Arabi's own conduct, have already furnished a fairly conclusive answer to this, and we have, as Carlyle said, "knocked the bottom out" of his pretensions.

But ordinary people, with no pretensions to very special insight in political motives, would have been from the first inclined to say that when a mutinous soldier assumes the position of leader of a "national" party, against the legitimate ruler of a country, it rests with the mutineer to prove that he has the nation at his back; and Arabi, as yet, has certainly not shown that he has anything to support him save the mutinous soldiery, and some excitement from the religious bigotry and race hatred he has helped to stir up. It is difficult, however, to persuade Englishman that there is no such thing in Egypt as a "National party," in any sense in which we understand the words; and it is well, therefore, to examine history to find out of what such a party can consist and what are its aims.

Since the days of Alexander the Great there has never been a really national ruler in Egypt. The Memlook Sultans are referred to in one of Arabi's proclamations as patriot princes, in whose steps he is treading. They were great rulers, it is true—better rulers perhaps than most who came after them—up to the time of Mehemet Ali; but they were emphatically and necessarily men of foreign birth, as much strangers and foreigners in Egypt as any English or French officials of the Egyptian Control Department. And, after all, what a picture of constant bloodshed and rapine does the history of the Memlook Sultans represent till their dynasty was finally conquered by the Turks in 1517! From that date, till Mehemet Ali's second massacre of the Memlook Beys in 1811, what is the history of Egypt for three centuries, but a monotonous chronicle of bloodshed, of perfidy, and unvarying oppression of the fellaheen and industrious classes—at one time by Turkish Pashas, at another by the Beys of the Guzz Memlooks—foreigners all, and aliens to Egypt—with brief intervals of comparatively better government, like Ali Bey's rule a century ago.

When Bonaparte landed with 36,000 excellent French troops, his proclamations were full of the "rights of the people of Egypt," which the French came to protect against Turkish tyranny. His professions had, in fact, a wonderful similarity to those of Arabi, and if not quite as sincere, were at least as practical, and more likely to be fulfilled. But this did not prevent the people of Egypt from welcoming the English when they came, for any [illegible] ll, to aid the Turks in turning [illegible] when the French evacuated Egypt. [illegible] mber of that year, we [illegible] result of the English [illegible] ms of national regret afforded for bringing [illegible] to create a "na[illegible] thirty-three years be- [illegible] the most [illegible] at Cavalla in Albania, the [illegible] and Syria and conqueror of [illegible] passed his youth in service [illegible] other disturbers of the peace of [illegible] He had been adopted by the [illegible] of the little seaport where he [illegible] daughter in marriage. He [illegible] dealer in tobacco, and had [illegible] less indeed the eldest, [illegible] ccessor Ibrahim Pasha, [illegible] is stepson—the son of [illegible] When orders were [illegible] repare an Albanian [illegible] with the Sultan's [illegible] the valiant and [illegible] ed to a subor- [illegible] countrymen [illegible] rly graduat- [illegible] age; and [illegible] en their [illegible] et Ali [illegible] rd his [illegible] ime [illegible] er [illegible] time appointed Pasha of Salonica. But Mehemet Ali promptly outbid his rival, promised 4 000 purses as tribute, was reinstated as Pasha and the Sultan's representative in Egypt, and the Turkish project for restoring the Memlooks was dropped. But El Elfee had meantime visited England and had become a London lion. He was a handsome, able, attractive man, and was supposed to be, as Arabi has been lately, the head of a popular Egyptian National party, for which he excited much English sympathy. He died unexpectedly soon after his return to Egypt in 1806-7; but one result of his visit to England was seen in the reappearance of the English, who landed at Alexandria—this time not as allies of the Turks but of the Russians—and bent on assisting the Memlooks to expel the Turks from Egypt.

This change in alliances had come about thus:—When war broke out between England and France in 1803, after the short-lived Peace of Amiens, Turkey, alter Austerlitz and Jena, was the dupe and became the ally of France against England and Russia; and 5,000 English troops under General Fraser were sent to occupy Alexandria in March, 1807. I need not dwell on the details of that disastrous expedition which ended in a convention between us and the Turks, when we evacuated Alexandria and Mehemet Ali was left master of the situation. After some unsuccessful attempts to win over the Memlook Beys by grants of land, he had recourse, in March, 1811, to a wholesale, treacherous, and deliberate massacre of the Memlook leaders. From that time until within the last two years there was unquestioning obedience to the Albanian ruler, and there was profound internal peace in Egypt.

The next eleven years were devoted by Mehemet Ali to expeditions against the Wahabee fanatics in Northern and Central Arabia, and to various internal reforms and improvements, such as the Mehmodeyah Canal. His mode of dealing with the Wahabees, and with the other fanatical Moslem revivalists who more than once stirred up formidable rebellions against him in Nubia, may be studied with advantage by those who have to deal with attempts to set up the standard of "Islam in danger." He never failed to avail himself of the sectarian divions of his opponents; but his main reliance was on the exhibition of superior force, and on the respect which power always commands among the most fanatical Moslems, whose resignation to the decrees of fate was, he well knew, as profound as their bigotry.

In 1821-22 the Egyptian fleet and army were summoned to aid the Sultan in suppressing the Greek insurrection. Though the fleet was destroyed at Navarino, and Ibrahim and the Egyptian army had to evacuate the Morea, the expedition was of service to Mehemet Ali, as enabling him to perfect the reformation of his army on European models, and thence forward the "Nizam Gedeed" was more than a match for any troops Turkey could put in the field. In 1831 Mehemet Ali invanded Syria to attack the Pasha of Acre, who had threatened to be a formidable rival in Palestine and Northern Arabia. The storming of Acre, and a rapid succession of victories near Damascus, and finally at Konieyeh, where the Grand Vizier was defeated and made prisoner, brought Ibrahim within reach of the Bosphorus; Constantinople was only saved by Russian interposition, and Mehemet Ali was confirmed by the Porte as Governor of Syria. The peace made in 1833 lasted, however, only till 1841, when the signal defeat of the Turks at Nezib placed the Sultan once more at the mercy of his able subject. This time England and France had been drawn into the the dispute, the former upholding the Sultan's rights as the only barrier against Russian interference; whilst France favoured the pretensions of Mehemet Ali. The opportune bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford, and other successes of the English auxiliaries in Syria, so threatened the communications of Mehemet Ali's army in Syria with its base of operations in Egypt, that he acquiesced in the demands of England, abandoned his conquests, gave up his claims on Syria, and accepted in lieu confirmation by the Sultan as hereditary ruler of Egypt.

Thenceforward till his death in 1849 he devoted himself to improving his own position and the promotion of material prosperity in Egypt. He spent much of the money so accumulated in "presents" at Constantinople, which he visited in 1847, paying heavily for titular honours as Vizier and the rest, with which he returned to Alexandria. The next year his failing heaith led to Ibrahim's appointment as his successor; but Ibrahim died first. On the 3rd of August, 1849, two months after Ibrahim's death, his father followed him.

The two old warriors were succeeded by Abbas, the son of Toosoon an imbecile, vicious, and avaricious voluptuary, who was assassinated by his own servants, and succeeded in 1854 by Mehemet Ali's fourth son Said, a benevolent and enlightened ruier who in his father's time, had devoted his attention to naval affairs and to the creation of a steam fleet. He sanctioned the commencement of the Suez Canal, the foundation of the Boulac Museum, and maintainted and extended all his father's plans of improvement.

Ismail who succeeded at Said's death in 1863, was son of Ibrahim and grandson of Mehemet Ali. He had received a good French education, energetically kept up the enlightened domestic policy of his predecessor, and assimilated the administration of Egypt, in outward form at least, to that of a most progressive European State. But all these reforms, improvements, great public works, and new departments to manage them, increased the public expenditure; while he embarked in costly schemes of conquest in the Soudan, in Equatorial Africa, and Abyssinia. By heavy payments to influential quarters at Constantinople, and by agreeing to large additions to the Egyptian tribute to the Porte, he obtained various concessions: such as a change in the law of succession, securing it to the descendants of Mehemet Ali in the direct line, and the title of "Khedive" with almost independent authority for himself as a sovereign prince. The public debt, consequent on this lavish expenditure, increased so fast as to threaten insolvency; and in 1878 the revenue and expenditure were placed under European control—the Khedive giving up his vast personal estates and consenting to the appointment of English and French Ministers of Finance and Public Works. He soon, however, got impatient of their control, interfered with and dismissed them; and the Porte, under pressure from England and the other Great Powers, dethroned him in 1879, and appointed his eldest son, Mahommed Tewfik, the present ruler, as his successor. Tewfik's short but eventful reign has already shown that he possesses every attribute of an economical and enlightened ruler, faithful to his people as well as to his allies and supporters. Whether this is sufficient to make him a successful ruler of Egypt remains to be seen.

Writing chiefly from memory, I will not vouch for the minute accuracy of every detail in the foregoing account; but I feel sure that the more the details are studied the stronger will be the conviction of any unbiassed inquirer that the history of Egypt, during the past and present centuries, affords no hope for the existence of any Egyptian party "national" in any true sense of the word.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE TURKISH ARMY.

WHEN Turkey had recovered from the defeat of 1877 and the discouragement naturally consequent upon it, her first movement, as is always the first movement of a nation unsuccessful in war, was towards military reform. A Committee of Military Reorganization, presided over by Mukhtar Pasha, drew up, in May, 1880, a scheme of Army organization based on the principles of the German military system, and we borrow from the current number of the *Revue Militaire de l' Etranger* some interesting information with regard to it.

The Turkish military system is based, like that of other Continental powers, upon a law of general service. As a matter of fact, however, this law is applied only to the Mussulman portion of the population. Christians serve in the fleet. In the land force they escape service by the payment of a sum equivalent to £46 sterling of English money. In taking into consideration, therefore, the number of men available for military service, the Mahomedan population is alone to be considered. This amounts altogether to betwen 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, and of these every man is supposed to belong to the Army between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

The Army is divided into four classes:—[illegible] active army, formed by the Nizams and the [illegible] of which is the Reserve of the Nizams; the [illegible] Army, of Redifs, or Reserve proper; the 2[illegible] supposed to Redifs; and the Mustahfiz or Terr[illegible], but, as a Upon entering the Army the recruit [illegible] obligatory, the remain for three years in th[illegible] to dismiss men at matter of fact, only one ye[illegible]ar. The next four Minister of War having po[illegible] then seven years be- the beginning of the second [illegible] Redifs, and the remain- years are spent in the Ichty[illegible]rial Army. Thus the tween the two classes of the [illegible] zams is, at the outside, ing six years with the Terr[illegible] reduced to one. It is period of service with the [illegible] any Mussulman who three years, and is frequ[illegible] horse at his own expense also to be observed he[illegible] any active service to the will provide and keep [illegible] the Redifs. passes at once without [illegible] administration the Tur- cavalry of the 1st class [illegible] into seven districts or For purposes of mi[illegible] of the first six are kish Empire is d[illegible] nople, Monastir, Erzeroum, Ordous. The chi[illegible] dad. Yemen forms the seventh Constantinople, [illegible] Tripoli constitute a special Damascus, and [illegible] ation. Each of these military district. Cre[illegible] is again subdivided into eight territory, wh[illegible] icts. The first Ordou, of which scheme of [illegible] ple is the chief town, is exclusively tricts or [illegible] territory situated in Asia Minor. By recruit[illegible] all inhabitants of the town of Constan[illegible] ple were exempt from military service, and no decision has as yet been arrived at with regard to them. The second Ordou (capital, Adrianople) comprises in Europe all land lying between the Ægean and the Black Sea, but the greater part of its territory lies also in Asia Minor, and stretches from the western limit of the first Ordou to the coast of the Mediterranean. Two of its recruiting districts are in Europe, the remaining six in Asia. The third Ordou (capital, Monastir) takes in all Turkey in Europe except the two recruiting districts of the second Ordou, and, to compensate it for territory lost by the readjustment of Turkish boundaries in Europe, it has also two vilayets at Smyrna on the opposite coast of the Ægean. These constitute three of its recruiting districts; the other five are in Europe. The fourth Ordou (Erzeroum) stretches towards the east, comprising the territory which lies between the eastern boundary of the first Ordou, the coast of the Black Sea, and the frontiers of Russia and Persia. The fifth Ordou (capital, Damascus) comprises the whole of Syria and part of Mesopotamia. The sixth Ordou (capital, Bagdad) takes in all that remains of Mesopotamia up to the Persian frontier. This Ordou has not been subdivided like the others into eight recruiting districts, because, as a large part of its population is composed of nomad tribes, it would be at present impossible to class the districts on any reasonable basis of population. The same objection has prevented the classification of the seventh Ordou (Yemen), which comprises the whole of the Arabian peninsula.

Each of the first six Ordous is expected to furnish at all time an Army Corps of Nizams, and in time of war two Army Corps of Redifs, the Territorial Army being only called out in cases of special necessity, but being expected in time of war to fill gaps which occur in the Army Corps of Redifs, [illegible] bring the Redif regiments up to war strength [illegible] are for any reason short of men. In time [illegible] the three Army Corps thus furnished by one [illegible] onstitute an army. The system of localiza- [illegible] rictly carried out, the troops of the Nizam [illegible] and the *cadres* of the Redifs being in [illegible] always quartered in their own [illegible] recruited entirely from their own [illegible] th Ordou (Yemen) furnishes [illegible] which the Nizams nominally [illegible] Army Corps. There are the [illegible] antry and Rifles in this as in [illegible] ly half the Artillery and no Cavalry. Nevertheless, in time of war a great part of the cavalry for the Redifs comes from this district. Tripoli and Crete furnish absolutely nothing but local militia.

Thus it has been seen that there are in the Turkish Empire seven Army Corps of Nizams, besides the militia of Tripoli and Crete. These troops constitute the whole active Army of Turkey. They comprise the men with the colours and the Ichtyats or 1st Army Reserve. The corps are numbered to correspond with the districts or Ordous in which they are recruited. The seventh (Yemen) corps is, as has been shown, slightly irregular in its formation, and, like the troops of Crete and Tripoli, is required for purely local purposes. The first six Army Corps are the troops really available for foreign war. They are classed together under the name of Permanent Field Army. In time of war they are to be reinforced by the 12 Army Corps of Redifs furnished by the same six Ordous. In time of peace the *cadres* alone of the Redif Army Corps exist. They are numbered like the corps of the active Army, to correspond with the Ordous to which they belong. As the Yemen troops are called the 7th Army Corps the 1st Redif Army Corps of the first Ordou is called the 8th Army Corps, and, numbers being given to each in turn, the 2d Redif Army Corps of the first Ordou is called the 14th Army Corps. The fact of the Yemen troops being called the 7th Corps makes a slight confusion, and, while including the Redifs, there are really only 18 Army Corps in the available Army; the last Army Corps called the 19th.

Each of these 18 Army Corps is composed in the same manner, and contains:—Two divisions of Infantry, each division containing two brigades, each brigade two regiments, each regiment four battalions. In time of war the fourth battalion of each regiment serves as a depot. Therefore, in time of peace, each Army Corps has 32 battalions; in time of war, only 24 fighting battalions, with eight depots. To these must be added two battalions of Rifles, of which one is attached to each division.

One division of cavalry, conteining two brigades, each brigade containing three regiments, each regiment five squadrons. In time of war the 5th squadron of each regiment serves as a depot. Therefore, in time of peace, the Army Corps has 30 squadrons; in time of war, only 24 fighting squadrons, with six depot squadrons.

One regiment of Artillery, containing four battalions of three batteries each. Two of these battalions constitute the Divisional Artillery; the other two form the Corps Artillery. There are also two mountain batteries, which are added in time of war to the Divisional Artillery.

One battalion of Engineeers, divided into four companies, of which the first is made up of sappers, the second of miners, the third pontoniers, and the fourth pioneers.

One battalion of Military Train, divided into three companies, of which one is given to each division of infantry and one to the cavalry division.

As each district army is composed of three of these corps it results that in each of the first six Ordous of the Turkish Empire there exists or should exist in time of war an army which comprises 72 Infantry battalions, six Rifle battalions, 72 squadrons of Cavalry, 42 batteries of Artillery, 12 companies of Engineers, 9 companies of Military Train, besides 24 depot battalions of Infantry and 18 depot squadrons of Cavalry. The units of each corps are numbered according to the same system as the corps, the first numbers being given to the units of the Nizam Army Corps, the next in succession to the units of the 1st Redif Army Corps, the next to the units of the 2d Redif Army Corps. The last numbers of all are given to the troops quartered in Crete and Tripoli.

The Turkish field forces may, therefore, be classed in two separate ways, which the following table serves to illustrate:—

—	Army Corps in 1st Ordou.	Army Corps in 2d Ordou.	Army Corps in 3rd Ordou.	Army Corps in 4th Ordou.	Army Corps in 5th Ordou.	Army Corps in 6th Ordou.	Total Turkish Army.
Nizams and Ichtyat.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1st Redifs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
2nd Redifs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total in each Ordon.	3	3	3	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]

Either we may speak of the six armies of the various Ordous, each composed of three Army Corps, or we may speak of the three classes of the whole Turkish Army, each composed of six Army Corps. The latter is the more common subdivision, and we will for the present adopt it.

In time of peace the Army of Nizams alone exists in anything like a complete form. It comprises altogether 247 Infantry battalions, 183 squadrons of Cavalry, 90 batteries of Artillery—of which 75 are field batteries and 15 are mountain batteries—25 companies of Engineers, and 18 companies of Military Train. In time of peace and under ordinary circumstances it ought, according to the new scheme, to be kept at a total strength of 60,000 men—that is to say, 300 men to each battalion, 100 horses to each squadron, and four guns to each battery of artillery. The *cadres* of officers and, with one exception, of all Army Corps, including both classes of the Redifs, are maintained, even in time of peace, at their full strength, and for this purpose 40,000 men are to be borne on the strength of the army, thus bringing the effective in time of peace to a total of 100,000 men. The exception to the rule of maintaining complete *cadres* is in the case of the cavalry of the 2nd Redif Army, which is supposed in time of war to be completely furnished by the nomad tribes inhabiting the military districts of Erzeroum, Bagdad, and Yemen. The Artillery *cadres* in the 1st Redif Army are deduced to two guns per battery, and in the 2nd Redif Army to one gun per battery. The men of both Redif armies are called out twice a year for military training, which lasts for several weeks, and special attention is directed to their shooting.

On a war footing each battalion of infantry, whether in the Nizams or Redifs, is to be brought up to a strength of 1,000 men each squadron of cavalry to a strength of 150, and each battery will have six guns. Thus each Army Corps will comprise 26,000 infantry, 3,600 cavalry, and 84 guns—in all, 34,000 men; and the total of the 18 Army Corps which comprise the field army of Turkey will amount to 612,000 men and 1,512 guns. Besides these the Minister of War will have also at his disposal 200,000 men in the depots and 70,000 of the local troops not comprised in the foregoing calculation, also 1,800 guns in the various fortresses. The territorial army may, under certain circumstances, comprise every man able to bear arms between the ages of 20 and 40.

The numbers of men given above are the numbers fixed upon by the reorganization scheme of 1880. Up to this time it has, however, from various causes been found impossible to conform to them, and at the beginning of 1882 there were nearly 147,000 men serving with the colours in the army of Nizams. Political complications had also interfered in some measure with the localization of the Army Corps in their own districts. Still, the general lines of the scheme have been adhered to, and the *Revue Militaire* gives the following sketch of the actual condition of each of the Nizam Army Corps:—

The 1st Corps has eight regiments of infantry of four battalions each, two battalions of Rifles, and one of Pioneers—in all, 35 battalions. Besides these there are stationed on its territory seven extra battalions of different arms. Its six regiments of Cavalry have five squadrons each. It has three regiments of Artillery, the first with 12 field battaries and two mountain battaries, the 8th with six mountain battaries, the 9th with 12 field batteries, and two mountain battaries. The total number of officers in this corps is 3,235; of men 26,938; of horses, 6,672; of guns, 198.

The 2d Corps is complete as regards infantry; one squadron of cavalry is yet to be formed. All its guns belong to the 2nd Regiment of Artillery. The total number of officers is [illegible]; of men, 19,864; of horses, 5,328; of guns, [illegible] and in- The third corps is complete in [illegible] regiment fantry. All its guns belong to the [illegible] cers is 2,497; of of artillery. The total number of guns, 104. men, 23,497; of horses, [illegible] is still one regiment of as well as the 23rd and 24th In the Fourth Cavalry. The total number of officers infantry 1,263; of men, 11,505; of horses, 4,483; of guns, 156.

In the Fifth Corps there are still two squadrons of cavalry to be formed. One regiment of cavalry is without horses; the other squadrons are very weak in horses. Three of its batteries of artillery have neither guns nor horses. The total number of its officers is 1,379: of men, 23,111; of horses, 2,874; of guns, 71.

In the Sixty Corps there are wanting three regiments of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry. The total number of its officers is 757; of men, 7,912; of horses, 2,310; of guns, 66.

In the Seventh (Yemen) Corps three battalions of infantry are still to be organized. All the cavalry is wanting. The pioneers and artillery are very weak. The total number of its officers is 126; of men, 15,142; of horses, 954; of guns, 29.

In Crete there are two regiments of infantry and two battalions detached from the First Corps, making in all a tolal of 5,600 men.

In Tripoli there are, besides the regiments which form the ordinary garrison of the province, three battalions of the Third Corps, six of the Fifth Corps, four from the Seventh, one regiment of cavalry from the Fifth Corps, and three batteries of artillery from various corps, making up together a force of about 10,000 men, which is divided between Tripoli, Bengazi, and the Fezzan.

Besides the troops already mentioned, there exist the Garrison Artillery, the Sultan's private guard, and other troops locally employed, amounting altogether to between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The Army Corps are not, as has been said, fully localized, but the troops are at present massed chiefly in Albania and along the Greek frontier, in Armenia, on the frontiers especially of Russia and Persia, and in Syria. Asia Minor is almost denuded of troops. It is worthy of remark that at the beginning of the present year there were a great number of recruits in the ranks of the Nizams, and there were also great differences in the strength of what ought to be similar units. At the same time the organization of the cavalry was almost completed, there were a great number of officers of all arms, and the artillery was brought almost to a war footing in many of the Army Corps.

With regard to the Redifs, the cadres and staffs for the infantry of both armies were formed in the beginning of the present year, but the cavalry had no cadres, and while the full number of horses are not forthcoming for the regular army it is extremely improbable that the Redif cavalry can exist otherwise than on paper. All the extra artillery of the regular army was devoted to the purpose of forming artillery cadres for the first and second class Redifs, but it was quite insufficient, amounting in all to seven field batteries and 18 mounted batteries. The first five Ordous alone possessed any Redif army corps. Each of these had eight regiments of four battalions—that is, 32 battalions each, or a total of 160 battalions.

No change has lately been made in the armament of the Turkish forces. The infantry is armed chiefly with Peabody-Martini rifles; 350,000 of these are supposed to exist, besides 400,000 Snider, 20,000 Winchester, and 20,000 Remington rifles. Thus the whole army of Nizams and the First Redif Army can be armed with Peabody-Martini rifles, while the Second Redif Army is armed with Sniders. The whole matériel of the Turkish artillery is in use. The field batteries are composed almost entirely of Krupp guns, but there are also a few Whitworth guns. The armament of the cavalry is what it was ten years ago. Depots containing reserves of arms do not exist.

If the above rather elaborate details are carefully studied it will be seen that the Turkish army has been totally reorganized since the late war, but that the oaganization is as yet more upon paper than in reality. It is also extremely probable that in case of another great war the same course would be followed as was seen in 1877, when the regiments instead of being filled to their war strength from the depots and kept supplied with men from the same source, were sent to the front just as they were; while the depots, instead of being used to strengthen the regiments in the field, were themselves marched off to the front. All the organization which had then been prepared for several years collapsed at once, simply because the existing officials could not take the trouble to use it. We see now, even in time of peace, that the paper organization is not being carried out, and there is every reason to suppose that the same carelessness would occur in time of war. In fact, the Turkish army is at present neither on a penace nor a war footing, but the net result is that it consists of something under 150,000 men. The organization before 1877 was supposed to produce an army of upwards of 700,000. It actually produced for the war under 500,000. Nor can we believe that the new organization would really turn out the number of men which it professes to place under arms. Want of money prevents the proper training of the men during peace and keeps them in a state of semi-starvation. It is interesting to observe, as remarked by the *Politische Correspondenz*, that the troops for the proposed expedition to Egypt come from the districts least likely to be influenced by sympathy with the Arab race. Though from a military point of view we consider that the Turkish contingent, if it ever arrives in Egypt, will be a pure encumbrance, it does not at all follow that it will be politically dangerous; and indeed, the precautions taken, especially the placing of English officers on the staff, are calculated to guard against any such danger.—*The Times.*

BRITISH BATTLES OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

THE decisive victory achieved by the British army under Sir Garnet Wolseley on Wednesday was the most important battle in which Englishmen have been engaged since the suppression of the Mutiny. This is equally the case whether we look at the numbers of English troops under his command, the importance of the struggle, or the strength of the enemy. Since the Franco-German war there has only been one battle, that of Mazra, where General Roberts defeated Ayoub Khan, in which we put more than ten thousand men into the field. But not even at Mazra, after general Roberts's veterans had been reinforced by the wreck of the Kandahar garrison, were we able to put as many soldiers into battle array as those who carried Arabi's position at Tel-el-Kebir on Wednesday. Sir Garnet Wolseley had 14,000 under his command in the action; and in every respect his little army is the most efficient of any that we have sent forth to battle since the Franco-German war. The proportion of the native Contingent is much smaller than at any of the battles in Afghanistan, and the force is stronger in every part than any of the armies which for the last ten years have been called upon to uphold the ancient renown of the British arms. Our enemy, so far at least as numbers and armament go, was much stronger than any of the numerous foes whom we have scattered in Africa and Asia. Arabi was believed to have about 40,000 men behind his lines at Tel-el-Kekir. Of these probably one quarter were trained troops. But it is the first time our new army has had to meet even ten thousand trained troops—almost the first time it has had to face 40,000 men of any kind. At Amoaful the Ashantees were not estimated at more than 20,000 at the outside. At Ulundi 15,000 Zulus were engaged, with 8,000 in the rear as a reserve. At none of the Afghan battles did the numbers of the enemy much exceed 20,000, although on some occasions no exactestimate was formed of the numbers of the multitudes of tribesmen who swarmed to attack the British positions. The superiority of Arabi's army was even more marked in armament than in numbers. There are more breechloaders in Tel-el-Kebir than there were in the whole of Afghanistan—more Krupp and Armstrong guns than we have had to face in all the campaigns since the Abyssinian war. The Ashantees pelted us with slugs from trade guns not worth ten shillings a piece; the Zulus relied chiefly upon their assegais; the Afghans were better off, but even Ayoub Khan at Maiwand had only six Armstrongs out of a total park of artillery numbering thirty-seven pieces. The number of Arabi's cannon is estimated as at least fifty, all of them arms of precision of the best quality that the workshops of the West can furnish to purchasers from the east. There is another point of difference between the recent battle and those which have preceded it. With the exception of the battle of Peiwar Kotal, when General Roberts brushed away after a stiff resistance the only force of Afghans which offered a serious resistance to our invasion, none of our battles have been fought against an enemy in an entrenched position. The Ashantees neededno other defences but their almost impenetrable bush. The Afghan clansmen relied upon their mountain passes. The Zulus attacked in the open. At Laing's Nek the Boers had a strong position, but it was not entrenched like Tel-el-Kebir The last point of dissimilarity to which we need advert is that none of our previous antagonists had the advantage of European advice. Not even a Russian sergeant was found in all Afganistan; but unless most probable rumours are altogether baseless, Arabi has never wanted, either at Alexandria or at Tel-el-Kebir, the advice of officers trained in the best military schools of Europe. All analogy, therefore, between Wednesday's contest and the battles of the last few years must necessarily be misleading. But it may not be without interest on the morning of the decisive encounter to pass briefly in review the battles in which we have been engaged since the first Parliament was elected by household suffrage.

In this survey it is necessary to omit a good deal of the desultory fighting which we have always on our hands. The punitive expeditions against hill tribes, such as the Lushais, the Nagas and the Waziris, must be left out of account; and we omit for, the same reason, although perhaps with less justification, the prolonged series of bush battles waged against the Basutos and other South African tribes in their neighbourhood, as well as all such small expeditions as the Perak war or the raids upon Congo pirates. Confining our attention for the time solely to the more important battles of the last ten years, we find fourteen—namely, Amoaful, in the Ashantee war; Peiwar Kotal, in the first Afghan war; Isandlana, Ginghilova, and Ulundi in the Zulu war; Charasiab, Kabul, Sherpur, Ahmed Khel, Maiwand, and Mazra, in the second Afghan war; and Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba—a tolerably formidable array, especially when it is remembered how many encounters have been ignored, and that no reference has been made to any incident in the present campaign. The battle of Amoaful, which began the series, was fought in the bush between the Prah and Coomassie, on January 31, 1874. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a small force of 2,000 or 3,000 men, consisting chiefly of the 42nd Highlanders, the 23rd, and the Naval Brigade, with a native contingent, was attacked when on the march by an Ashantee army estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, lying in ambush in the bush. Fighting began at eight in the morning, and it was not till a quarter to two in the afternoon that the Ashantees were cleared out of our path. Our loss in the six hours' fighting against and unseen foe consisted of seven killed and more than 200 wounded, 105 men being wounded in the 42nd alone. The loss of the enemy was unknown. After Amoaful, the next battle was that with which General Roberts so brilliantly opened the first Afghan war. It was fought on December 2, 1878. The Afghans, 4,000 strong, occupied a strong position on Pelwar Kotal, commanding the road to the Shutargarden. roughly fortified, and they clung Their position with great tenacity. Our force turned to their guns. The enemy, and after a severe engagement, the flank, which the 72nd Highlanders and the ment, was particularly distinguished themsel- Ghoorkas swept the Afghans from their defences, capturing eighteen guns. Three hundred Afghans were killed. Our loss was—killed, two officers, twenty men; wounded, two officers and seventy-one men. The battle began at ten and lasted till four. This was almost the only battle of the first Afghan war. The scene then shifts to Zululand, where on the 22nd of January, 1879, a force of Zulus, variously estimated at 12,000 and 15,000, overwhelmed the British camp at Isandlana, and destroyed the whole force of twenty-three officers and five hundred men chiefly belonging to the 24th Regiment. The battle was over in little more than an hour. On the 2nd of April, a small army under Lord Chelmsford marching to the relief of the British garrison at Ekowe was attacked by 11,000 Zulus at six o'clock in the morning. The regiments engaged were the 57th, the 60th Rifles, the 91st, the 99th, and the Buffs, with some men from the Naval Brigade. The battle lasted only an hour and a half. One thousand Zulus were killed. Our loss consisted of—killed, one officer, four men; wounded, three officers and thirty-four men. Omitting the affair at Zlobani, the Zulu war was brought to a close by the battle of Ulundi, on the 4th of July. The forces under Lord Chelmsford on that occasion consisted of 4,000 men, of whom 800 were natives, with 12 guns. Although so small, it was made up from no fewer than seven regiments—namely, the 13th, 21st, 24th, 58th, 80th, 90th, and 94th, with the 17th Lancers and one troop of the Dragoon Guards. The fighting was all over in an hour. It began at half-past eight. At half-past nine over 1,000 Zulus had been killed, with a total loss on our side of 10 killed ond 53 wounded.

The second Afghan war was begun by the brilliant victory won by General Roberts at Charasiab. It was fought on the 6th of October, 1879. As in all the Afghan battles, the Highlanders did the most of the fighting, the 72nd and 92nd being well to the front. The fight lasted for twelve hours, in the course of which we had twenty-four men killed and fifty-seven wounded. General Roberts pushed on to Kabul, and after another struggle, at the end of which he found himself in possession of 110 of the enemy's guns, the avenging force entered Kabul. Two months later, in the middle of December, the Afghans rose against our garrison, and after four days' fighting, in the course of which our force of 7,850 men, with twenty-five guns, including two Gatlings, lost 62 killed and 163 wounded, General Roberts was forced to retire to the Sherpur cantonments. Among the regiments which did hard work in that struggle were the 67th, the 72nd, and 92nd.

Just before Christmas, while General Gough was still struggling in vain to relieve the Sherpur garrison, the Afghans brought matters to a crisis by attacking our position in force. The fight began at six and ended at eleven, after which our troops were busy till dark clearing the natives out of the villages. We had more than 7,000 men engaged, with forty four guns. When the battle was over it was found that we had only lost five killed and thirty-three wounded. The next battle of importahce in Afghanistan was that of Ahmed Khel, fought on April, 9 by General Stewart, when on the march from Candahar to Kabul. The struggle was brief but fierce. The little force was nearly overwhelmed by the immense numbers of the Afghans, who fought with such desperation that they lost two or three thousand men. Our loss was 17 kiled and 124 wounded. The battle of Maiwand, fought on the 27th of July, 1880, is memorable as a disastrous defeat. Ayoub Khan, with 12,000 men and 37 guns, met and routed General Burrows, who had 2,800 men and six guns. The battle lasted six hours. The pursuit was kept up for several hours. We lost 21 officers, 300 English and 700 natives killed, and 15 officers and 90 men missing. On the 1st of September General Roberts, with a force almost equal to that of Ayoob Khan's, met and routed the enemy at Mazra. The battle lasted three hours. The Highlanders were again to the fore, with the 60th, Rifles. Ayoub was completely defeated; his camp and artillery captured. Our loss was twenty-nine killed and 161 wounded. With that the Afghan war was brought to a close.

The brief and inglorious war with the Boers in the Transvaal produced three battles, all unfavourable to our arms. The battle of Laing's Nek was fought on the 28th of January. General Colley, with 870 infantry, 170 horse, and six guns, attacked from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers in a strong position in the pass. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the 58th, who suffered very severely. The battle began at 6·03 a.m. and ended just before noon. Our loss was 81 killed and missing, and 109 wounded. The fight at Ingogo took place on the 8th of February. Two thousand Boers attacked our position for six hours, and although they were repulsed General Colley thought it better to retire at night, after having suffered a loss of 150 men killed and wounded. On February 26th the British force suffered the crowning disaster of the campaign. General Colley, with 600 men from the 58th, 60th, and 92nd, together with others from the Naval Brigade, was driven from Majuba Hill after a battle which lasted from seven o'clock in the morning until well into the afternoon. Our loss was 85 killed, 131 wounded and about 60 prisoners. This, with the exception of the recent actions in Egypt, was the last occasion on which our troops have been engaged in actual warfare. On the whole the record is not very reassuring. Of the fourteen battles we have lost five—Isandlana, Kabul (when General Roberts was compelled to retire to Sherpur), Maiwand, Laing's Nek, and Majuba; and one, that of Ingogo, was very little removed from a defeat.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

STRAY LEAVES FROM A ZULU JOURNAL.

(Continued.)

August 10.

THE wise men that are with us are eager to show us all the wonders of this strange land. But of all that I have yet seen the most wonderful are their great assemblies. The first and greatest of these to which we were led was an assembly of all manner of beasts in cages, some that I have seen in the Veldt, and many others that I have never seen, nor would have believed had not my eyes beheld them. And when first we saw so many and such great beasts collected together we thought there must be some great feast preparing. Perhaps, I said, the Great Queen and her Indunas are getting ready a banquet of many days, to which we, too, shall be asked. But now I know that it is otherwise. For those that are the guardians of this assembly told us that not only do the English not eat these beasts that they have collected, but that they are at much cost to feed them of their own substance, and that for as long as possible, which seems great waste. But the English are so rich that they have enough not only to feed themselves and all their cattle, but many strange animals also, which are of no use to them, like these. And they keep them for pride, to show all people their wealth and their power. And when one of these beasts dies there is great lamentation; neither will they give them away for much money. But not even so can they always keep them. For not long ago, as they told us, there came a man from over the sea that was more subtle even than the English, and beguiled the guardians of these beasts so that they suffered him to take away the greatest and most wonderful of them, which was the king of the whole assembly; neither was so great a beast ever seen before in the whole world. And though all the English cried out that he should not go, yet they could not save him, but he was taken away beyond the sea. And he that took him boasts greatly of what he has done, which is no wonder, and has much honour therefor in his own country.

And from what I hear of the lamentation of the English on that day, I think that this was the greatest blow that has ever fallen upon them.

On the next day they led us to see another assembly, but far less wonderful than the last. For this was the assembly of their great chiefs, the fame of which has reached even to the land of the Zulus. And in it sit all the great Indunas and wise men and wonder-workers that are the councillors of the Great Queen, and have power and honour above all the English. So when we knew that we were to see all these great chiefs there was much wonder among us how they would look. For we thought that we should see them dressed in clothes of great beauty and fine colours, and armed with many weapons more strange and terrible than any we had yet seen. But when we got there we saw nothing but a large room, in which were a good many men; but they looked in no wise different from those that we saw in the ways of this Great Kraal, and not nearly so splendid as some that we have seen before. Neither had they any weapons except one great club of gold, which lay in the midst, and none ventured to lay hold of; and, indeed, I do not believe that they could lift it, for many of them were old and wizened, and all had black hats over their eyes, and looked sad and weary. Neither was there any shout, whether of joy or anger, but all was very quiet—though the wise men that were with us said that sometimes there was much noise and disorder, which I can hardly credit seeing that all the chiefs looked so placid and listless. And first one would get up and say something in a low voice, but no one seemed to listen; and then another would get up and do likewise. And ever and anon some of the chiefs would go out and others come in, and as he came or went each would bow with great reverence to a figure which is seated on the throne in the midst of them, and which at first we took to be a man. But when we saw that it neither moved nor spoke, and yet saw all these chiefs do it such worship, we knew that it must be one of their gods. But it was very cunningly fashioned so as to resemble a man in all respects, and that man old and reverend, except for a great quantity of grey hair such as I never saw on any human being, and which looked very laughable. And from here they led us to another room, much finer than the last, in which were other chiefs assembled, but not many, who are great men, so they told us, because their fathers were. But here all was still quieter; indeed, so quiet was it that I thought they were all asleep. But we all wondered greatly that so restless a people as the English should obey the words that are spoken by these chiefs.

But since then I have heard things still stranger about the government of the English, which I record as they are told me, though I do not understand them all, But something I have seen with my own eyes which is very marvellous. For in the ways of the Great Kraal are great numbers of men and boys selling sheets of paper, on which are many devices, very small and difficult to distinguish. Yet the people seem very eager to have them, and are always ready to give money for them, but often only just look at them and throw them away, which surprised me much. But [illegible] when I asked why the people were anxious to [illegible] have things which seemed so worthless, the wise [illegible] men that are with us answered with many words. And from what they told me I believe that the[illegible] sheets of paper are made by certain men that are wonder-workers, like the witch-doctors in [illegible] own land, and that these are their spe[illegible]lls. For these men are very powerful among the English, and the chiefs of the English listen to their words and fear them and pay court to them, though they are neither great warriors nor indunas, no chiefs such as we saw in that Assembly. But, for all that, they are very wise, for they know not only what has happened, but what is going to happen, and tell the English what they are to do at all times. And they pronounce blessings and curses as seems good in their own eyes. And if, indeed, they all agreed to bless and to curse, no man could lift up the hill against them. For, when they all bless one men at one time, he grows fat and has much wealth and honour, and he whom they all curse is withered up. But there is jealousy among the witch-doctors, and they will not agree with one another: and the great chiefs encourage it, for each seeks by blandishments to win over as many of them as he can, that they may bless him and curse his adversaries. Now, this is what they told me; but my mind is still divided. For if these witch-doctors curse, some one and some another, and bless likewise, must not every thing happen much as it would without them? And why do the people rush to buy their spells, seeing that they are so uncertain? But perhaps it may be to propitiate the witch-doctors, lest they should all agree to curse those who did not buy of them and they should be blasted. So the people buy these spells to give money to the witch-doctors, and then throw them away when that end is accomplished. For the witch-doctors, it seems, are fond of money like other people. But why do the English not rise up and slay them all, so that they need pay no more tribute, nor any longer live in dread, but be free and fearless like the Zulus?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Baliol, Reveller being second, and Princess Bladud third.

AN encounter is reported to have taken place between the French troops in Tunis and the insurgents near Kerouan. There were 50 killed on the French side and 150 on the Arab.

AT a conference of working women held in London, resolutions were passed protesting against the under paying of sewing machinists, cigar-makers, match-makers, and others, and appealing to the public and the Press to assist the promoters of the Conference in obtaining higher wages for women.

A TERRIFIC hurricane burst over Trieste on Sept. 14, which destroyed a great portion of the Exhibition, and did great damage to the articles displayed.

THE Court Circular states that the Queen was much gratified at receiving the announcement of the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, as well as the special mention made by Sir G. Wolseley of the Duke of Connaught, and of the admirable manner in which his Royal Highness led his Brigade to the attack.

AT Bow-street on Sept. 14 a letter-carrier was charged with stealing letters. At his lodgings over two thousand five hundred letters, post-cards, and circulars were found, all of which had been tampered with. Many of the letters contained cheques, postal orders, and stamps. The prisoner was remanded.

THE Eagle and Grecian Theatre, having been altered and decorated to meet the requirements of the Salvation Army, was to be opened for its purposes on September 21 with a great "rejoicing meeting." The *War Cry*, the organ of the movement, is to be published in future twice a week.

PENNY postage will be established in France before the end of the year. M. Cochery has prepared a Bill reducing the general stamp from three sous to two, and it is certain to pass.

LADY BRASSEY had been seriously ill of typhoid fever for the last two or three weeks, but she was convalescent when the mail left.

DURING the proceedings in the Postal Frauds trial at Washington, U. S., the presiding judge vehemently denounced the attempts that had been made to bribe the jurors, and threatened to have the matter investigated and to punish the offenders.

A GENEVA correspondent telegraphed on September 12:—An Englisman, whose name I have not been able to ascertain, said to be staying at Lausanne, has been drowned in the Lake by the upsetting of a boat.

KEEN, the well-known bicyclist of London, has sustained a serious accident. While riding a match with Waller, of Newcastle, Keen missed his treadle and fell heavyly on the track. He alighted on his left side, and his shoulder and chest were severely injured.

AMONG the latest addition to the Tussaud Galleries of Wax-work portraiture are Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Arabi, Cetewayo, and other notabilities of the hour. A portriat model of Lord Charles Beresford will be added immediately.

THE Lord Mayor on the 14th Sept. telegraphed to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is a freeman of the City of London, the congratulations of the citizens on the success achieved by him and his gallant army in their first great battle.

As the steamer Alaska was leaving New York on Sept 13 a fire broke out amongst the Australian mail bags. Ten sacks of newspapers and two of letters, including a portion of the registered mail, were destroyed.

AT a special meeting of the Manchester City Council it has been decided to memorialise Government, praying that public-houses should be closed during the progress of Parliamentary, municipal, and other elections.

TWELVE persons will go out yachting, and each one will afterwards tell you privately that "everyone was sick but me." We begin to think that yachting is immoral.

AN American editor thus advertises his missing had:—"The gentleman who inadvertently took our new beaver, and left an inferior article in its stead, will do us infinite kindness by returning ours, and he shall receive our warmest thanks and two apologies—an apology for the trouble we have given him, and the 'aplogy for a hat' he has left us."

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

MAILS.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
		Madras time.
For Europe	Every Friday.....	4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, Sunday	9-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	,, Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	,, Thursday ..	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia.	6th & 20th Oct. & 3rd & 17th Nov.	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	20th & 27th Oct..	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay *via* Aden	13th Oct. & 10th Nov............	4- 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope *via* England	Every Friday ..	4- 0 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

MAILS.		General Post Office.
		Madras time.
(b) For Bengal, N. W. P., Malwa and Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters ..... Registered letters. .. Parcels	5-30 p.m. 4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m.
(b) For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters ..... Registered letters. Parcels	1-50 p.m. 12-3· p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, Cutch, Punjab and places, in the N. W. P. above Agra.	Ordinary letters .. ... Registered letters. .. Parcels	4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m. 4-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Broach.	Ordinary letters.. ... Registered letters.. Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, *i.e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnagiri.	Ordinary letters.. ... Registered letters. Parcels	10-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other Towns in Southern Maratha Country and for Kanara.	Ordinary letters... .. Registered letters. Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m of previous da
(b) For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar.	Ordinary letters.. ... Registered letters. Parcels	5- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Uran and Panwel.	Ordinary letters.. .. Registered letters. Parcels	6- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day

(b).—Letters and papers, too late for these Mails closing at the General Post Office can be posted at the Bori bunder Railway Station Post Office *without* fee up to 5 Minutes of the departure of Trains.

Direct despatches comprising covers posted overnight or places on the N. E. Line as far as Jubbulpore, and also Central Provinces and Berar, and for Poona and places in S. M. Country and Kanara, are sent to the Bori-bunder and Byculla Railway stations from Branch Post Offices to meet the down N. E. and S. E. morning Mail-trains.

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Cures Scurvy Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ..	,, 100 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ..	,, 106 6 a
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4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) ..	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20	Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway ..	..
Annuity Class A. ..	per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. ..	per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity ..	per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway ..	per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway ..	per £20 ,, 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) ..	Rs. 100 12 a 101 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884] ..	Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] ..	,, 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] ..	,, 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] ..	,, 107 11 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] ..	,, 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] ..	,, 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908] ..	,, 111 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] ..	,, 102 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ..	Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills	.. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton	.. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press	.. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co.	.. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A.	.. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton	.. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea	104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute	.. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute	.. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do.	.. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General	.. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darj. Tea.	100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn.	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.)	.. 106 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea	.. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea	.. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal	.. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea	.. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah	.. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea	.. 107 a
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	..1 8 ½ a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...1 8 7-32 a
Do. at 3 months' sight	..1 8 5 32 a
Do. on *demand* ..	..1 7 31-32 a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight.	1 8 ½ a
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	..1 8 ½ a
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.	1 8 9-16 a
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 20th Sept. 1882—Average rate..	..1 8 a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

28th September, 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 4 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		..
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		..
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		..
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	138 a	140	..
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	882½ a		..
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	128 a		..
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a		X
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	..
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	104 a		..
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	98 a		..
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	X
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	507 a	510	..
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92 a		...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19 a	20	..
Alipore Coal.	60	..	90 a		..
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	46 a		...
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		...
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	105 a	106	X
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,450 a	1,500	..
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	15 ad int.	145 a		X
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,550 a		...
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	..	112 a		...
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	405 a		...
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	43 a		...
Budge-Budge J. Mills	18	11½ p. ct.	128 a		...
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	y60 p.ct.	95 a	100	X
Calcutta Docking Co.	700	18 R p.sh.	282 a		I
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	y28 p. ct.	142 a		...
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	3½ p. ct.	139 a		...
Camperdown P. Co. Ld.	100	..	105 a		...
Canal Press Co.	5,000	...	6,000 a		X
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	6¼ p. ct.	116 a		I
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	16 ad-int.	119 a		...
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y 7 p. ct.	115 a		...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	...	100 a		...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	2 p. ct.	65 a	66	X
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3½ p. ct.	185 a	186	...
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2½ p. ct.	86 a		...
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	7 p. ct.	246 a		...
Do. (New issue)	200	..	240 a		...
Goosery Jute Mills.	100	12½ p.ct.	157 a		...
Do. (New issue)	10	..	21 a 25 prem		X
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	101 a		...
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2½ p. ct.	165 a		X
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	10	...	par.		...
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5¼Rp.sh.	100 a	105	X
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	111 a		...
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	1,000	7 p. ct.	1,600 a		...
Indian P. Cement Co.	100	nil	136 a	138	...
Do. (New issue)	25	..	15 prem		...
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		...
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	66 a	67	...
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		...
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	..
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	.
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	y 4 p. ct.	455 a		.
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	94 a		.
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	96 a		.
Ramkistopore Press	100	10ad-int.	102 a		.
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	71 a		.
Riverside Press Co.	90	10ad-int.	90 a		.
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	83 a	84	.
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	9 ad-int.	106 a		.
Tarpore Sugar Works	100	..	107 a		.
Titaghur Paper Mills	20	..	par.		w
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100	..	102 a	103	...
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	5 p. ct.	146 a		...
Watson's Patent Press	100	13 p. ct.	110 a		...

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid	Yearly.	Quotations.		
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amicable [Assam]	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		..
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	101 a		..
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	624 a	660	..
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80 a	85	N
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		..
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60 a		..
Do. contributory	80	4 p. ct. ‡	50 a		..
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil ‡	240 a		..
Do. contributory	100	nil ‡	124 a	125	..
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	160 a	165	..
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	66 a	67	..
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct. ‡	116 a		..
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	60 a		..
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		..
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		..
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		..
Chota Nagpore	100	3½ p.ct. ‡	80 a		..
Cinnatolliah	100	nil	....		..
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil ‡	65 a		..
Coocheela [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Cutteecherra [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	110 a	112	X
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct. ‡	240 a		..
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	30 a		..
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct. ‡	60 a	61	..
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		..
Dejoo [Assam]	£10	7 p.ct. ‡	110 a		N
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		..
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	136 a		..
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		..
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	168 a		..
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.c. ‡	61 a	62	..
Eastern Cachar	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	78 a		..
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil ‡	45 a		..
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil ‡	130 a		..
Gielle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	71 a	72	..
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		..
Gowhatty [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a		..
Grob [Assam]	500	nil ‡	250 a		..
Holta [Kangra]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	87 a	88	X
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	110 a	112	..
Hoolungorie [Assam]	100	2½ p.ct. ‡	70 a		..
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]	100	12½ p.ct ‡	par.		..
Hunwal [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Indian Terai	500	15 p.ct. ‡	590 a	600	..
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	6 p.ct. ‡	235 a		..
Jetinga Val [Cachar] A.	100	....	.....		..
Do. Do. Do. B.	100	....	.....		..
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	45 a		..
Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	111 a	112	..
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Kangra Valley	100	4½ p. ct.	par.		..
Khobong [Assam] A	100	....	1 prem.		..
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		..
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	60 a		..
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	35 a		..
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p.ct. ‡	130 a	135	...
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct. ‡	115 a		..
Kuttal [Cachar]	100	16 p. ct. ‡	230 a		..
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a		..
Lanod and Sunsal	£10	.....	par.		..
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil ‡	£1 prem.		..
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	95 a		..
Loobah	100	17½ p.ct. ‡	150 a		..
Lower Assam	£7	nil ‡	40 a	41	..
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil *	105 a	110	..
Majagram [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	65 a		..
Mim. [Darjeeling]	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	..
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct. ‡	50 a		..
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct. ‡	40 a		..
Moran (Assam)	80	nil ‡	30 disct.		..
Mothola [Assam	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Do. contributory	90	nil ‡	70 a		..
Munjha [Darj.]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	nil	....		..
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil ‡	100 a		..
Do. contributory	125	nil ‡	50 a		..
New Fallodhi [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	90 a		..
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100 a		..
New Mutual [Cachar]	30	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct. ‡	98 a		..
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil ‡	120 a		..
Panbaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	37 a	38	..
Phœnix [of Cachar]	85	9 p.ct. ‡	74 a	75	..
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10p. ct. ‡	95 a	96	..
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	..
Ring Tong [Darjg.]	100	....	100 a	103	..
Do. [2nd Issue]	100	....	par.		..
Rangamattee [Chittg.]	100	....	62 a	63	..
Rungiee Rungliot	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Sagmootia [Assam.]	100	nil	nominal.		..
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	N
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p ct ‡	10 prem.		..
Singbulli & Murmah	100	10 p.ct. ‡	83 a	84	..
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct. ‡	98 a	99	..
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a		..
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	75 a		..
Teendarrea [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		..
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	5 ad. int.	114 a	115	..
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct. ‡	206 a		..
Upper Assam	£10	....	40 a		..
Washabaric (W. Dours)	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		..

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., Oct. 30, 1882.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Via Suez Canal.		
Saltpetre	1 0 0	1 15 0
Rice	1 10 0	Nominal
Wheat	1 12 6	2 0 0
Linseed	1 17 6	2 7 6
Rapeseed	2 3 0	Nominal
Poppyseed	Nominal	Nominal
Jute	1 17 6	2 7 6
Cotton	2 0 0	Nominal
Hides, &c.	2 5 0	Nominal
Tea	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	Nominal
Indigo & Silk	Nominal	Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	1 9 0	1 0 0
Rice	1 7 6	1 7 6
Linseed	2 5 0	2 2 6
Rapeseed	2 8 9	Nominal
Poppyseed	2 11 3	Nominal
Jute	2 3 9	2 2 6
Cotton	2 5 0	Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	2 10 0	

DUNDEE.
Wdn. Ships .. Nominal
Iron Ships .. 2 8 9

MAURITIUS.
Grain .. 1 1 0
Light Freight .. 6 0 0

AMERICA.
Saltpetre... Nominal
M'ment. & Linseed $8½

BOMBAY.
D. Wgt. } Rs. Nominal
D. Frgt. }

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LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

FARES FROM COLABA. — STATIONS. — WEEK DAYS. — SUNDAYS. — FARES FROM ANDHERI.

[illegible]

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. — STATIONS. — WEEK DAYS. — SUNDAYS. — FARES FROM KALYAN.

[illegible]

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Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

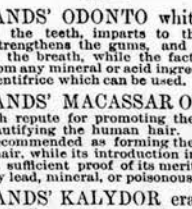
as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.



ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while the fact of its being perfectly free from any mineral or acid ingredients constitutes it the best Dentifrice which can be used.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL universally in high repute for promoting the growth, improving, and beautifying the human hair. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty is a sufficient proof of its merits. It is perfectly free from any lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients.

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MAIWAD COURTS-MARTIAL.

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AND
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WITH PLAN OF THE
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PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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	Per lb.	From 20 lbs and Upwards.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0	In Bulk
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	2 8 0	1 6 0	
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All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as *Holta, Sunsal, Nassau*… and can specially be recommended by us as completely *free from adulteration.* The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the fi… of Teas, and stands *unrivalled* for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is… procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

Competition is the best security for cheapness, but by no means a security for qualities.

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for restoring Gray, White or Faded hair to its youthful colour, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless hair-dressing. Its perfume rich and rare.

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Unequalled for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath, under all circumstances, a delightful fragrance.

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NEVER FAILS TO RESTORE GRAY, WHITE OR FADED HAIR TO ITS NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOUR.

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Patronised by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, H.M. Government, Board of Works, and Admiralty, and as fitted by them to the Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Palaces, Government Buildings, and Powder Magazines, British Museum, and Record Office, most of the large Public Buildings, Cathedrals, Churches, and Private Mansions too numerous to mention; and to H. M. Ships.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCEST… SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrappe… Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, W… Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen t…

ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING…
ALCOHOLIC BEVERA…

ZOEDONE—Possesses bot…
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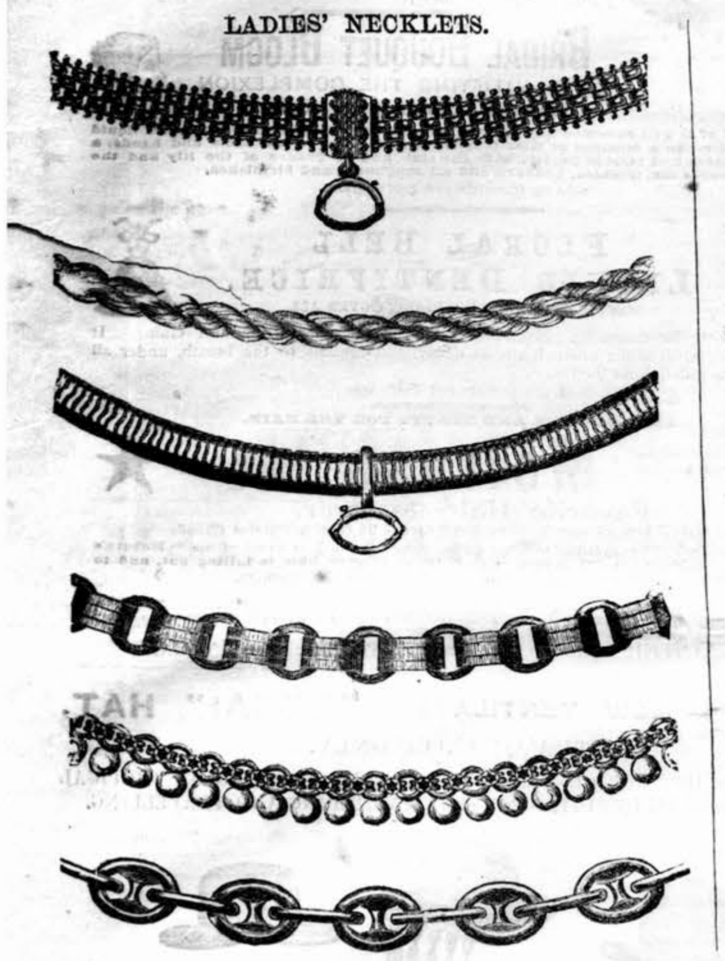
FAVRE, LEUBA [illegible]D COMPANY,

BOMBAY AN[illegible]TTA,
WATCHMAKERS [illegible]EWELLERS.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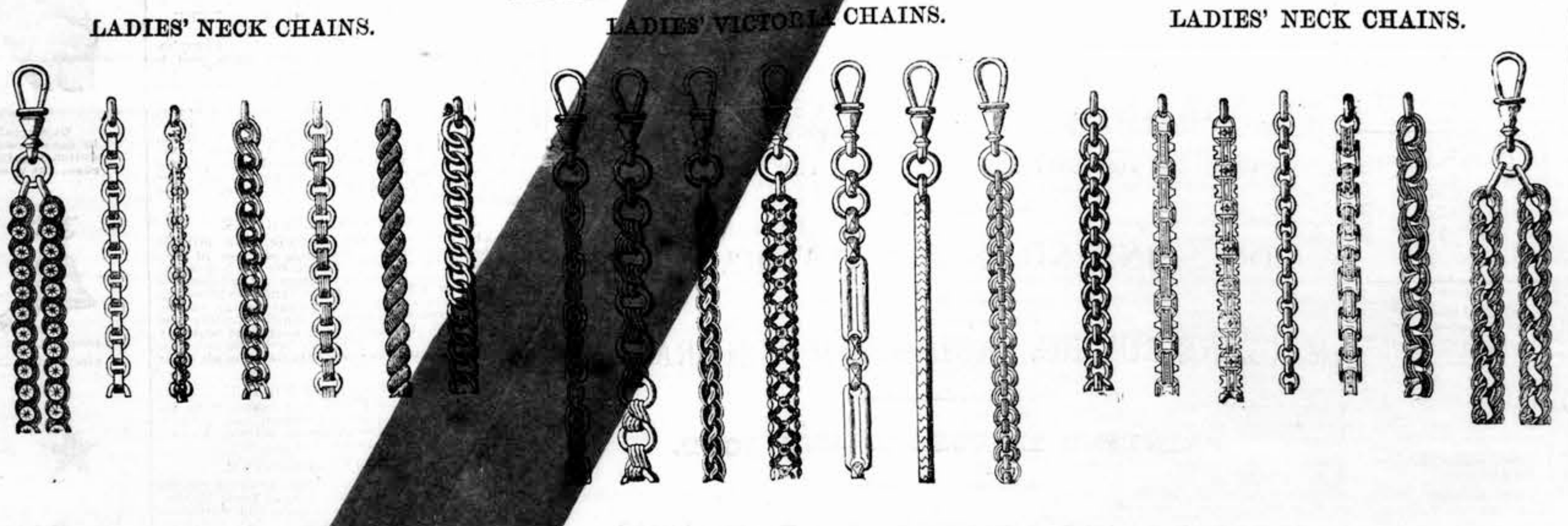
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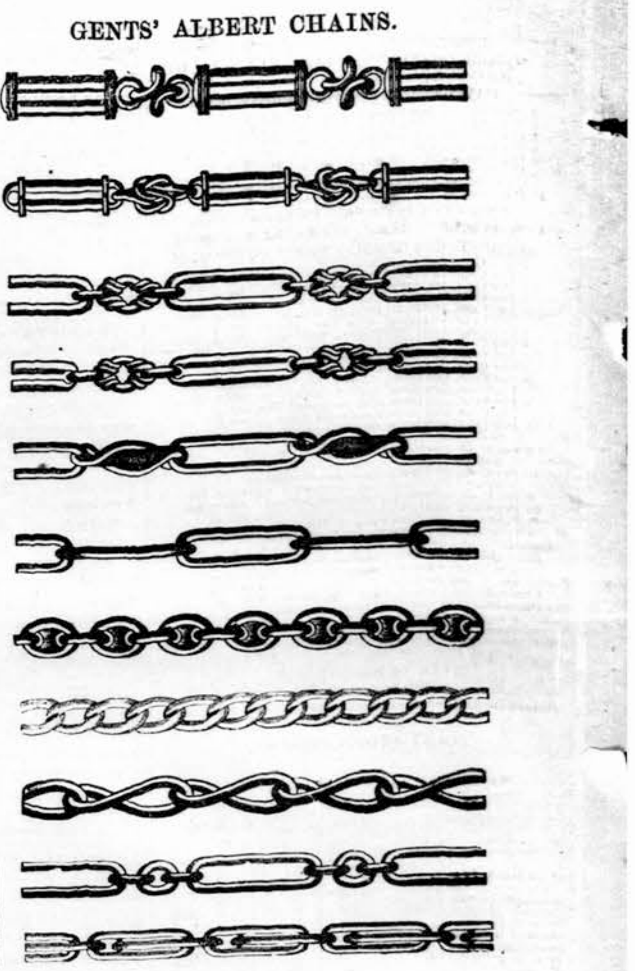
LADIES' NECK CHAINS.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Messrs. F. L. [illegible] beg to [illegible]w the attention of the Public to their large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold Necklets, Ladi[illegible]s, Ladies' Neck and Victoria Chains, Gents' Alberts, &c.

The Chain[illegible] almost all of 18-Carat Gold; but Messrs. F. L. & Co. will undertake to make to order Chains of [illegible]rn in 15, 18, 20, 22-Carat and of pure Gold.

The W[illegible]upplied with the newest machinery used in the manufacture of Gold Chains, and this Department [illegible] the supervision of a thoroughly competent English Chain-maker, they can safely guarantee t[illegible]factured by them to be equal to best London-make.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

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JEWELLERS AND CHAINMAKERS, BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED[illegible]

NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTA[illegible]

We received yesterday a printed Circular, professedly by Messrs. C[illegible] stating that "several preparations designated as above"—non-poisonous [illegible] "have been offered to the public; and they having challenged a thoroug[illegible] scientific comparison of same against their No. 5 Carbolic, and said ch[illegible] [illegible]en accepted, they are prepared to show that this fluid, when dilute[illegible] [illegible]led non-poisonous condition, is much more effective than the [illegible] [illegible]isinfectants," &c. &c.

[illegible] Geo. Baird and Co., Lahore, challenge Mess[illegible] test, before witnesses, as to the non-poiso[illegible] [illegible]uman system. Will they produce a man [illegible] [illegible] Acid!! We have our man ready, who [illegible] [illegible]nful per diem, *in one dose,* for several [illegible] [illegible] he received much benefit from [illegible]

[illegible] the most EXTRAORDINARY PRE-[illegible] during the past two months, [illegible] have undertaken to sell it. PHEN[illegible] dilated **1 to 2,000** parts of [illegible] **10,00**[illegible]

Many of the [illegible] the world have certified LITTLE'S SOLUBLE [illegible] and it rests with Messrs. Calvert & Co. to accept or [illegible] for the good of humanity in general, and Messrs. Calvert & Co[illegible] in particular.

Any one interested in this matte[illegible] facts, which conclusively prove that when Carbolic Acid is used, simply [illegible] for wounds, under the care of some of our best Medical Practitioners, fatal [illegible] in some cases and been put down as Carbolic Acid poisoning.—See "[illegible]ical Gazette," dated 1st May, 1882.

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This wonderful Non-poisonous [illegible] Disinfectant, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, can be had of

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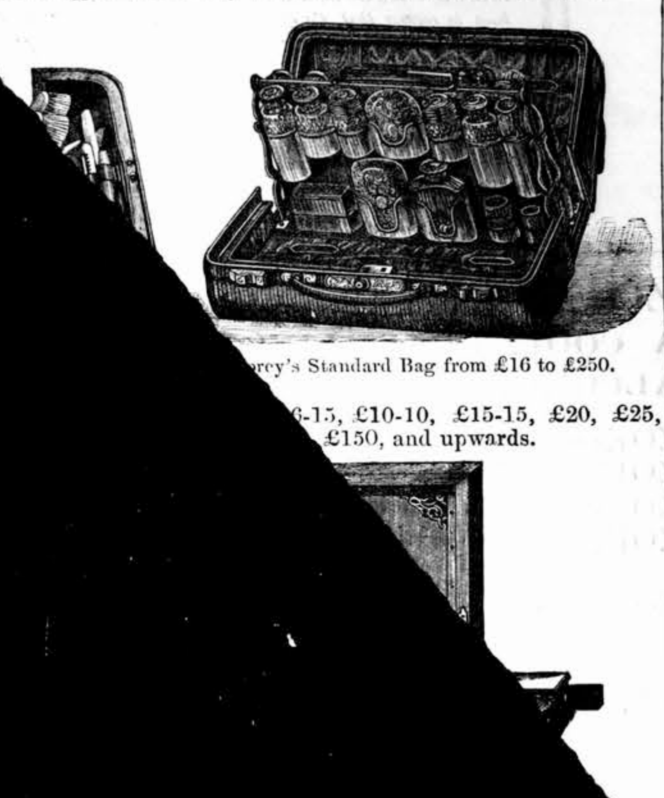

[illegible]rey's Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

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J. P. has introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, this process will appear *infinitely preferable.*

By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD *was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration.* PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna per *Loaf;* forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency,* Railway charges being added.

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This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-formers of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

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PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are old to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

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Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept stock ready for immediate use.

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Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision, and *warranted* free from adulteration. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

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ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt [illegible]hiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set [illegible]lves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in [illegible]t form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the [illegible]ated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, dis[illegible]hat the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a [illegible] and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exagge[illegible] being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result [illegible]armony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, [illegible]lend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential re[illegible] No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.

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In Boxes, Hermetically Sealed, and of best Germinating quality.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—complete Assortments.
From 5s. to £10 10s. each.

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In ordering through London Shippers, purchasers should be particular to stipulate for SUTTONS' SEEDS.

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GOLD ENGLISH
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(My best London make)
Rs. 350

Will stand any amount of Hunting and rough wear and yet keep perfect time.

In all styles and sizes. Hunting, ½ Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases (movement jewelled throughout).

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